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Two Ways of Putting a Case.

HOW MOTHER SAID IT.

The baby has gone to school! Ah me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little "hindering thing" away

HOW TEACHER SAID IT.

Another baby here! Ah me!
What can a teacher do?
As if I hadn't trouble enough,
Here's more of it in brew.
I wish its mother, alack-a-day,
Had kept the "hindering thing" away.

—*Rochester Union.*

All for Nothing.

Happy the man whose far remove
From business and the giddy throng
Fits him in the paternal groove
Unquestioning to glide along,
Apart from struggle and from strife,
Content to live by labor's fruits,
And wander down the vale of life
In gingham shirt and cowhide boots.

He too is blessed who, from within
By strong and lasting impulse stirred,
Faces the turmoil and the din
Of rushing life; whom hope deferred
But more incites; who ever strives,
And wants, and works, and waits, until
The multitude of other lives
Pay glorious tribute to his will.

But he who, greedy of enown,
Is too tenacious of his ease,
Alas for him! Nor busy town
Nor country with his mood agrees;
Eager to reap, but loth to sow,
He longs *monstrari digito,*
And looking on with envious eyes,
Lives restless and obscurely dies.

A QUEER THANKSGIVING.

"It's the loneliest old place in Rome, this Palazzo Comparini," said Thorn, an American painter, to Giuseppe, the porter. Giuseppe always lounged at a door that led from the court-yard into a darkness and a dampness supposed to be his apartment. Giuseppe was white-haired and bent, and after the fashion of the Italian lower orders, felt almost past work at fifty, but certainly not past the pleasures of conversation.

"Certo, signore, the palace is lonely enough nowadays, but the Comparinis used to be rich, and kept up a great state. No grass in the court then, no mold on those marble steps, no silence, no foreign painters on the top floor (without offense to you, signore). Then the young count—ah, well, he was a rare one"—here the old porter fell to laughing—"and a gay one, and a careless one. He went to Paris, and, whew! away went the money. The villa was sold, the property on the Corso was sold, the palace at Naples was sold, and back came the count, as merry as ever, and got married. Married a young wife, and then away went her fortune. Paris again; horses, gambling, betting, and worse. Five years ago he died—died merry, too. A pleasant man was the count."

"Very pleasant man," said Thorn, grimly. "Then he squandered everything?"

"Except this palace; and that would have gone if he had lived."

"How about his wife?"

"Well, her father gave her something more, and then here's the palace yet. Wait, signore."

Giuseppe shuffled off toward a young lady who had just entered, and who beckoned him from the staircase. She was a little person, with a low brow and wonderful liquid Southern eyes and a row of small teeth like, as Thorn mentally remarked, sweet corn. She had a dimple in one cheek only. You couldn't ask a mate in the other cheek, for such a dimple couldn't possibly be repeated. She had a small straight nose and a full mouth; she was brown, and she was quick, yet languid. She talked with Giuseppe in lively fashion, yet leaned against a pedestal, like a weary nymph in a picture. All this Thorn noted. Then he caught Giuseppe's name as she pronounced it, with that gentle separation of the syllables, as if for lingering more tenderly on each.

"What a lovely name the old wretch has!" he thought. As the little lady tripped lightly up the stairs he was very glad to ask the old wretch, and right eagerly too, "Who is the signorina?"

"The Countess Vittoria Comparini."

"Does she live here?"

"Of course. On the second floor."

"Does she—does anybody—does she have many visitors?" stammered Thorn, adding, to himself, "Confound this foreign tongue! it won't let a fellow say what he means."

Giuseppe caught the meaning pretty surely, for he answered: "Certainly, signore, the countess sees her own friends."

"You mean the foreigners—that is, the Romans."

"I mean the Romans, not the foreigners. Ladies like herself, and gentlemen like the count, her late husband."

"Like the fellow that spent her dowry."

"I mean gentlemen—people who don't work as I do, or as—"

"Ha! ha! as I do," laughed Thorn.

"Well—yes, signore," said Giuseppe, with polite hesitation.

"Here's a genuine old world creature," thought Mr. Thorn, not a little amused, "untouched by republicanism, communism or nihilism. Pray that his mistress is more modern, and so, accessible."

A vain prayer it seemed, for in payment of a month of cold sentinel duty on the marble stairs, often an hour at a time, Mr. Thorn had met the Countess Comparini but twice. Once she passed him with a slight bow and downcast eyes as he politely lifted his hat; and one morning she looked up with a "Grazie, signore," as he restored the prayer-book that she had let fall on returning from early mass. This wasn't the American way of getting on with a lovely woman, so Thorn applied to an Italian fellow at the banker's who talked English.

"Posseeble to know the Countess Comparini, my dear fellow? No. The countessa is of an old house. She likes not the foreigners. Imposseeble, my dear boy."

"Is it?" said Thorn, and shut his teeth in good New England fashion. "We'll see."

Then he lounged about town for days, making acquaintances among the nobility. Counts and marquises in plenty he came to know, for Thorn was only pleasing a Bohemian fancy by lodging in an old palace, and could afford to stand dinners for even the hungriest nobles in Italy. But no luck. Invariably he found the Countess Comparini inapproachable, frequenting a small circle, but not inclined to foreign society. Sometimes he saw her piquant little face on the Pincian, as she drove alone in an open carriage, and then he went home and laid the maddest schemes. He even knocked some mortar out of the solid wall in his apartment, and told Giuseppe that he required, as a tenant, to see the countess about some repairs.

"The signore will go to the agent on the Corso," said Giuseppe.

At last Thorn became horribly jealous of this old porter, who was sure of a smile and a pleasant word, or perhaps a little confidential talk, as the countess would come in from her drive. Gloomily pondering Giuseppe's good fortune, an idea struck the American. The countess was out. Giuseppe was something of a connoisseur in wines. Now Thorn had a certain flask containing a certain liquid that might easily be called American wine. Giuseppe, without much persuasion, swallowed a good pint of whisky straight, and swore it was better than Montepulciano. Soon he lay senseless in the court yard, and then Thorn coolly sauntered into the street waiting for the countess' carriage. Before long it came, and he lounged discreetly in the porte cochere.

"Giuseppe!" called the countess, in that cooing way that always set Thorn wishing to be an old serving-man. Then seeing the man's prostrate form, she gave a little cry, and going to him in sweet womanly fashion, turned up his rough face, and said, "Oh, the poor Giuseppe is ill—Teresa!" This last to her maid, who might have heard through one of the open windows, but did not. "Teresa, help me. Poor Giuseppe!"

This was Thorn's time. Advancing, he said: "Pardon me, signora, but I have a little skill. I can help the man."

"Are you a doctor, signore? I thought you were a—"

"A painter," said Thorn, secretly exulting that she had thought of him at all. "So I am, but so poor a one that I've wit enough outside my own craft to treat a simple case like this."

"Oh, he is an old and faithful servant."

"Leave him to me, and in a short time I will let you know his condition," said Thorn, formally.

Reluctantly she went. Thorn moved the man inside, and in five minutes met the countess' anxious face at the door of her own salon. Be sure Giuseppe's recovery was delayed; be sure that only Teresa, the maid, who did not understand the symptoms, was allowed to approach him; and be very sure that bulletins were conveyed every few minutes to the countess by a tireless messenger. During the evening the invalid became conscious. Then Mr. Worthington Thorn, with every claim to gratitude, with a year of formal acquaintance, franchised at one lucky bound, reposed his six feet of American pluck and expedient on an ancient Comparini sofa, and secretly laid down before the lady's dainty little slippers all his honest New England heart.

Now Giuseppe, too, was indebted to Thorn for not mentioning the nature of his illness, and obeying the order to remain indisposed for several days. Several days! why, they were more like several weeks, so common had it grown for the countess to say, "A riverderla, Signor Torn."

"Thorn, if you please, signora."

Then, with a violent exertion to fulfill the rules of enunciating "th," the troublesome combination would somehow slip away in a laugh, and the countess would say, blushing and looking very lovely indeed, "Ah! I can never say that foreign name of yours."

"Try my first name—Worthington."

"Vortinton. Is that right?"

"Whatever you say is right."

"Ah! your Italian improves. You can make compliments already."

In truth, Thorn got on wonderfully in Italian. With so much practice, no wonder. Not only had he much to say on his own account, but the countess was insatiable in her curiosity about his home and the ways of the American people.

"How strange and how foreign! Ah! an Italian could never like such things," she would exclaim.

"Then you do not like anything foreign, countess?"

A little shrug for answer, and a little elevation of the eyebrows, that might mean polite reluctance to offend, and might mean bashful hesitancy to speak a flattering truth.

"And do women speak," the countess asked, "in public in America?"

"Oh, yes; that's common."

"And their husbands, what do they say?"

"That if a woman has ideas or opinions, she has a right to express them."

"An Italian wouldn't like that. And how about a woman's dowry?"

"Most women marry without any."

"Italians wouldn't like that," laughed the countess.

"But if a wife has property, it is protected so the husband shall not squander it. Would the Italians like that?"

"I—I think the women would," and the countess looked thoughtful.

Thorn felt he was striking home and making progress; but the countess seeing him dare to look happy again, started her raillery again. "Now tell me about your festa days. What do you do at Easter?"

"Nothing much where I live. Some people eat a few eggs or put a few flowers in the churches."

"How sad! No Easter! But you have a carnival?"

"Not where I live."

"No carnival! But an Italian would die without the carnival. Pray what do you have?"

"We have Fourth of July."

"Forterhuli—and what is that?"

Thorn explained in few words, adding: "We make all the noise possible; send off fireworks all day and all night; but it's very hot and disagreeable."

"It must be dreadful. But you have holidays. There's Christmas."

"Oh yes; we go to church then."

"Stand up and hear prayers?"

"Yes."

"Then we have Thanksgiving."

"Tanksgeevin?"

"Yes; that's a great day in late November, when we have turkeys."

"Turkeys! where?" and the countess opened her soft eyes so wide that Thorn quite lost himself in their brown depths.

"Where? Oh, on the table, to be sure."

"Turkeys, and little trees, and a great noise on a hot day, and no carnival! I could never like American ways." The countess shook her head with decision, and for the rest of the evening smiled upon a stout, middle-aged marquis, who had a waxed mustache.

For weeks Thorn haunted the old salon, meeting the stout marquis at every call, while Countess Vittoria bestowed her favors evenly. If she admired Thorn's last picture, she admired the marquis' new horse; if she let the marquis play with her fan, she let Thorn steal a flower from her bouquet. When she was not present, the marquis glared at the American, and the American whistled softly to himself and looked over the stout gentleman's head. He was tall enough to do it in an aggravating way. At last matters came to a crisis when Thorn sang a love song to Vittoria's own guitar, and pointed the words very dramatically. The marquis followed him out, and on the stairs said, very red and short of breath: "You will fight me, signore."

"Why?" demanded Thorn, quietly.

"You know why. The Countess Comparini."

"Well?" and Thorn leisurely lighted a cigar. "I don't quite see your point. If you are an accepted suitor of the lady—"

"I fancy I am to be so favored," replied the marquis, fiercely.

"Then I esteem the countess too highly to injure her future husband. On the other hand," continued Thorn, with provoking calm and distinctness, "if you are not an accepted suitor—"

"Well, suppose I'm not?" blustered the marquis, rather betraying weakness in his haste.

"Then, Signor Marchese, you are less than nothing to me. I wouldn't waste the time walking out to a retired spot to shoot you down."

"Then you won't fight?"

"No."

The marquis was purple with rage by this time, and exclaimed: "Coward!"

At the word Thorn asked: "Have you pistols?"

"I have;" and a valet was beckoned who presented a pair. "Ha! you will fight, then!" sneered the marquis.

Thorn made no reply, but examined one of the weapons.

"Do you observe," he said, still smoking, "the forefinger of that statue?" It was a cast filling a niche at the foot of the long flight of stairs. As he spoke he fired, and the finger, shot off, clicked as it fell on the marble stairs. The marquis had just time to note that, when the American said: "Now this is for calling me a coward," and delivered a blow right between his enemy's eyes which sent that titled gentleman rolling downstairs in a senseless heap. Then Thorn went up to his rooms, the cigar still alight.

Now Teresa, the maid, had overheard this scene, and the next day the countess said: "An Italian would have had a duel with that gentleman, Signor Torn."

"We don't shoot fools in America; we whip 'em," answered the young man.

"Your ways are not like ours," sighed the countess, with a mock regret, for a smile was playing in that one unmatchable dimple.

"Countess, could you never like our ways?"

"They are so singular," she answered, evasively.

"Could you never like an American? a man who loves you sincerely, who will make of you not a plaything, not a household ornament, but a companion, a friend, a wife?"

"It is all too strange;" and she spoke low. "I could never get used to you. You are so—"

"Well, so what?"

"So tall and so blonde, and—"

"So ugly."

"No, but so different from us. And your name—I could never, never pronounce it. Vortinton Torn."

"I will pronounce it for you; I will do everything for you." He approached her, and she took fright.

"No, no, signore; don't ask me. I couldn't—I couldn't."

"Then your answer—" said Thorn, growing very white.

"My answer is—no."

"Good-night, countess, and good-bye. I have lived at Rome so long only in the hope which you have just blasted."

"Do you go soon?"

"I shall stay merely for a celebration that my countrymen enjoy at this season, and which I am pledged to attend."

"I know," said the countess. "It is November."

He went off bravely enough, leaving the little woman standing with her pretty head on one side and her eyes cast down.

It ought to be easy for a young fellow of fortune, of talent, of many resources both within and outside of himself, to shake off the thought of a little woman standing with her eyes cast down. To that end the American occupied himself during the days that intervened before the Thanksgiving dinner. Besides having promised to be present he feared his absence, coupled with breaking off his known intimacy with the Countess Vittoria, would give rise to remark and set gossip all agog.

One, two, three times twenty four hours went slowly round. It was the eve of Thanksgiving day; it would be his last evening in the Comparini palace, his last but one in Rome. Poor Thorn was seized with a desire to see once more the face that had cost him so much divine misery, to look once more into the eyes that had banished him—a foolish, inconsistent impulse known only to lovers. Half unconsciously he tramped out into the great hallways and up and down the cold staircases, imperfectly lighted by wretched oil lamps. There was confusion on the floor where the countess lived. People were hurrying in at the doors, and then men seemed carrying in great boxes. He could hear Teresa's shrill voice calling on the Madonna as they stumbled awkwardly under their burdens. The noise of arrivals went on for a long time; then it was hard to hear anything distinctly, the place was so large and the walls so thick. Yet there was the sound of voices and laughter, and at last some serving-men went out in a crowd, and Teresa's shrill whisper called after them: "Bring enough for them all to eat."

"Enough for them all to eat." It was a party, then. Perhaps more had come than were expected, and the careful Teresa had to make provision duly. In a moment Thorn convinced himself that the stout marquis, who had probably recovered from his tumble, was being entertained by Countess Vittoria's most winning smiles. In his excited mind he could see them both; that waxed mustache (how he hated it!); and Vittoria—from her dainty foot to the topmost braid of her little head, he could see her, too—see her smile and coquet and bandy compliments with that detested fat fellow he had knocked downstairs. Thorn raged, shut himself in the studio, walked up and down all night, and looked like a specter in the morning. Toward noon he fell asleep, and waking with a start at 5 o'clock, he got up to dress for the dinner, heartily wishing it all over. Trying to cogitate some verse, or toast, or epigram for the occasion, he spied among the brushes on the dressing-table a dainty envelope. Evidently Giuseppe had brought it while he slept. "The Countess Comparini's compliments, and she would be happy to see Signor Thorn" (the h very carefully written) "at 5 o'clock."

Thorn vowed he wouldn't go; then, seeing it was already 5 o'clock, hurried his toilet. He whisked out a clean handkerchief, he dashed a little Cologne water about, still swore he wouldn't go and be tortured anew, hastily left his rooms, and marched straight down to the familiar great door on the second story. He was ushered as far as the little antechamber. The drawing room was closely shut. From another entrance the countess advanced to meet him. She was charmingly dressed, but very gentle and shy.

She hoped she saw the signore well.

"That could hardly be expected," he answered, all resentment gone, as he looked down upon the tender, girlish little creature who was so dear to him.

"I have been," she faltered, "thinking very seriously since we talked the other day; and last evening—"

Thorn braced himself to hear she had accepted the marquis at the party.

"—last evening I made up my mind. I—I want you to feel at home, so I arranged a little surprise. I hope you will like it." Here she opened the drawing-room door. "They make a dreadful noise, but it pleases me—for your sake."

The tears were in her eyes, she was ready for his arms, yet Thorn stood in mute amazement. The Comparini drawing-room was half filled with tables, and on every table was a crowd of gobbling, screeching, flapping, living turkeys, some tethered, some cooped, but all joining in the dreadful din.

"What is the meaning—" Thorn began, in wild astonishment.

The countess broke down completely. "It's the custom of your country on this day—you told me so—turkeys on tables," she sobbed. "I'll try to be a perfect American."

"You're a perfect angel," said Thorn, and all Countess Vittoria's tears, by some strange law of hydraulics, ran down an American-cut waistcoat.

"And do you feel very much at home?" she asked, in a happy whisper.

"I never felt so much at home in my life," he answered, clasping her closely.

"I knew you would. I'm so glad I did it all right. The men found it hard to fasten so many of them on the tables, though; and the feeding, that was dreadful."

Thorn laughed very much. "For pity's sake, have them taken off," he said.

"No; they shall stay. I don't mind the noise. Ah! caro, when these things gobbled so frightfully all night long, I said, I will love them, for this is the custom of his country—perhaps a part of his religion."

"Dearest," said Thorn, as well as he could through the flutter and cackle around them, "love has all customs, all religions, and all countries for its own. Nothing is hard, or strange, or foreign to hearts that cling together like ours."

It was not until the next year, when the countess met a party of her husband's compatriots, that she found out the real use of the great American turkey.

Spartan Endurance.

In a sketch of Byron's friend, the late Captain Trelawny, who was wounded while helping the Greeks to fight for their independence, the London *Temple Bar* gives this account of the remarkable endurance which he exhibited:

And then began an exhibition of endurance and will that must remind readers of a scene that has but lately closed on the other side of the Atlantic. From the first day he was wounded, Trelawny determined to leave everything to nature. Doctors were scarce in Greece, and able ones did not exist at all, and the maimed man had more faith in his own constitution and the splendid mountain air than fifth-rate surgery. He had been hit by two balls between the shoulders, one wound being close to the spine. One of the bullets found its way, by a tortuous avenue, into his mouth, and, as he bent his head, fell with several teeth to the ground, the socket of the teeth was broken and the right arm paralyzed. He neither lay down nor quite sat down, but placed himself in a leaning posture against the rock, and there he remained for twenty days. No portion of his dress was removed; no extra covering worn. He refused to be "bandaged, plastered, poulticed, or even washed; nor would I move or allow any one to look at my wound. I was kept alive by yolks of eggs and water for twenty days; it was forty days before there was any sensible diminution of pain; I then submitted to have my body sponged with spirit and water, and my dress partly changed. I was reduced in weight from thirteen stone to less than ten, and looked like a galvanized mummy."

It is a wonderful record of more than Spartan endurance. He next tells how he attempted to take solid food and of the agony of moving his shattered jaw. He tells, with grim humor, how he "refused all wishy-washy or spoon-food and stuck to wild boar, which in turn stuck to me; it spliced my bones and healed my flesh." But his right arm was still paralyzed, and after waiting three months in all, and little progress made, he determined to see a surgeon, for until the ball was extracted, the arm would never regain its muscular force. A Klephte surgeon was brought, and was told that unless he cured the Englishman he would be killed. Trelawny bared his breast, the leech made an incision with a razor and began searching with his finger and thumb for the ball. But it was not to be found, and the wounded man carried that bullet in his body till his death. It may be mentioned that the Greek surgeon was not called upon to pay the penalty of his failure, much, doubtless, to his surprise and delight.

Death in the Kerosene Can.

Fatalities attributable to pouring kerosene on the kitchen fire to hasten its burning seem on the increase. We must have chronicled a half dozen cases during the past six weeks. Bridget evidently needs instruction. She has the general idea that kerosene will burn, and therefore needs careful handling. And she means to handle it carefully. But she supposes—and some better-taught people share the error—that if she is very prudent in what she does with this mysterious, inflammable oil, all will go well.

Now the danger of explosion lies, not in the oil itself, but in a vapor which is formed from it, which Bridget cannot see, and therefore, naturally enough, disregards. The foe lurks in the upper, or empty part of the can, not in the lower part where the oil is. Kerosene oil of merchantable quality is not explosive, nor easily set afire under ordinary conditions. Indeed, the legal test of quality is that the oil shall not emit inflammable vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees of the ordinary thermometer. As it stands in the common kitchen, good kerosene oil is not so very dangerous. But any volatile liquid of this general nature—alcohol, benzine burning fluid, ether, chloroform, naptha share the peculiarity—when taken up into the air by evaporation, may form an explosive vapor, a sort of gas which may be set afire more easily than the liquid itself. In ordinary kitchen management a little oil is poured from the can each day. A space filled with confined air steadily enlarges, in which an explosive vapor forms from the liquid beneath. The same thing occurs in the upper part of the lamp as the quantity of kerosene is gradually reduced by the burning at the wick; and it is this vapor above which explodes when the attempt is made to pour in a little more oil without extinguishing the blaze. Again, a similar vapor may be formed almost instantly if the oil is poured in a spattering way upon burning coals lying in a grate or stove already somewhat warmed. The housekeeper should explain to Bridget that the peril lies in the invisible atmosphere so easily formed over the oil, not in the oil itself; and that no care taken of the visible oil will avert it.—*New York Tribune.*

Effects of Brain Work.

M. Gley, a French physiologist, has been investigating the effects of brain work on the circulation of blood. In his experiments he has found that when he applied himself to a difficult subject, upon which he had to concentrate all his energies, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when considering some matter with which he was familiar.

The aggregate of income liable to income tax in England has risen from $2,225,000,000 in 1870 to $2,890,000,000 in 1880.

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

There are 140 women law firms in the United States.

Senator Bayard's wife is an invalid, and rarely goes out or receives calls.

A lady at Pekin, Ill., has given birth to a boy on every Fourth of July during the last four years.

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Iowa, who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married.

The widow of John Cretzer, who served in the war of 1812, is believed to be Uncle Sam's oldest pensioner. She is 103 and was married in 1801.

Ladies who come in fine carriages dressed in the latest styles, with diamonds and furs, are said to support the majority of New York fortune tellers.

Most of the woman suffrage leaders who attended the late convention in Louisville, wore their hair combed back smoothly. Mrs. General Lew Wallace wore hers cut short. Julia Ward Howe wore a white cap, black silk basque and plain skirt; the Rev. Miss Oliver, plain black brocade skirt and basque; Lucy Stone, black silk, trimmed in velvet; Mrs. Mary Clay, black satin with brocade, real lace and diamonds; Mrs. Gougar, wine-colored silk, with embossed velvet overskirt; Mrs. Fuller, black silk and brocade, trimmed in jet; Mrs. Haggart, black cashmere; Miss Eastman, black silk.

Fashion Notes.

Dark gloves are preferred even with light dresses.

Chine brocades are new and as lovely as they are novel.

Novel and exquisite fancies are shown in made-up lace goods.

Artificial flowers for household decorations are made of porcelain.

English walking hats, Derbys and feathered turbans are all fashionable.

Bleached beaver, that looks like old gold, is the most fashionable fancy fur.

Black undressed kid gloves are embroidered with silver for full dress occasions.

The china crape kerchiefs with chenille fringe are shown in black, white and colors.

Bustles are imperative with the present style of dresses to keep the draperies in place.

Tailor-made costumes of cheviot cloth are finished with many rows of machine-stitching.

Anne d'Autriche sashes, tied very low on the skirt, and fastened by Irish diamond buckles, will be much worn with ball toilets.

Velvet stripes are exhibited in black, and very dark shades of ruby, olive, plum or seal brown, alternating with those of white moire.

"Lapland" plush is now a variety of that material which has a long furry gray and white pile, and is designed especially for heavy winter cloaks.

Some of the French bonnets have no trimming except a beaded insect or bird; or a beaded diadem, but their material is expensive enough to make the bonnet cost what it should.

New chatelaine bags are made of fine imported feathers. In the center of the bag is set the tiny head of a bright bird. They are suspended from the belt by a slender chain of old silver coins.

Old Valenciennes lace, outlined with gold thread, is just now quite as fashionable a dress trimming as gold-wrought Spanish lace, many ladies preferring the Valenciennes patterns to those of the large Spanish designs.

The newest lace is the Oriental, which is a fair imitation of mechlin, and is about as dear as the Breton lace was in its early days. It is worked by a needle, although the needle is propelled by machinery, and its effect is better than that of the woven laces.

The chief feature in winter millinery is the great variety presented in the plumes used, the majority of which have double shadings. There is an upper and under hue of opposite dyes. For example, a plume with the flukes showing a deep marine blue has the under flukes in scarlet. Velvet chapeaux are popular. They are adorned with beads and more ribbons, and often the trimming is composed entirely of ostrich tips and plumes.

The novelties in winter jewelry are sure of receiving favor. The designs are artistic and odd. Cameo sets are beautifully executed, presenting a number of new styles; the medallion pattern is much liked. In earrings there are several rich styles executed in "rolled" gold, the "campania" bell, with filiagree works on the surface, is greatly admired. Hoop earrings are again fashionable—the antique models are preferred. Chatelaines of "dull" gold are worn; some of the designs have jeweled settings.

Quakers.

Quakers, as a sect, says an exchange, appear to be a little more than holding their own in this country, especially at the West. The statistics of the New York yearly meeting for the past three years show that 451 members have been added by request during that time, while 111 have become members by birth. Deducting 303 members who have left the society, the net increase appears to have been 199. The Indiana yearly meeting returns an increase of more than a thousand members within a year, and now has 20,000 members. The unusual numbers of additions by request in the New York yearly meeting is regarded as one of the results of the revival meetings which have been introduced among the Friends within a few years past. The prosperity of the Indiana yearly meeting is largely attributed to the influence of the supervisory committee for religious work which was appointed last year. A good report is also made of the revival meetings.

A Curious Custom.

The Japan *Weekly Mail* states that in the province of Rinkin it has always been the custom to disinter the dead at the end of every three years for the purpose of washing and otherwise paying homage to the skeletons, prompted by the same policy that leads rural colleges to confer the degree of A. M. on their alumni of three years' standing, on the supposition that wherever they are, their intellectual march will be onward and upward. As Rinkin was ravaged by cholera in 1878, the government of Japan naturally objects to the resurrection of the dead for cleansing purposes, and has issued an edict forbidding the ceremonial. The Rinkinans, however, are obstinate, and to wash or not wash is the question now agitating the minds of the living, and possibly the dead, subjects of the mikado.

The average age of the justices of the United States supreme court is sixty-one years. Justices Waite, Field and Miller were all born in the year 1821.

A Mental Freak.

A Dayton (Ohio) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells this queer story: Many of the citizens of Cincinnati will recollect that some time during the year 1860 a professor connected with the Mount Auburn female seminary was murdered on Main street, near the canal bridge. In company with two ladies he was returning home from some place of entertainment, near midnight, and there being no street cars at the time and the omnibus having ceased to run, they were walking to the hilltop. Just after they crossed the bridge a couple of roughs made use of some vulgar and insulting language in reference to the ladies, which the professor stopped to resent, when the ruffians stabbed him to death and immediately ran away, and we think were never apprehended. A full account of the murder and all the particulars were published in the *Gazette* and other dailies the next morning, giving the names of the professor and ladies, all of whom were unknown personally to the writer of this article.

At the time of the murder I was living in Piqua, Ohio, and the Cincinnati dailies reached the city then as now, near noon-time. Reaching my residence about 12 o'clock I stepped into the yard to see if the paper had arrived, and not finding it I threw myself on a lounge in the dining-room to wait for dinner, and soon fell asleep. While thus dozing I dreamed I had in my hands the *Commercial*, the paper I was then taking, and on opening the paper my attention was attracted to the headlines calling attention to the murder, which I read through quite carefully, reading all the names and circumstances as there given deeply interested. As soon as I awoke, being called to dinner, I stepped out into the yard and found my paper had arrived. Judge of my surprise on opening it to find the exact account of the murder just as I had read it in my dream, and so far as I could recollect giving the same language I had read in my sleep, and occupying just the same amount of space in the paper that I had found in my dream reading. While sleeping, I had read correctly the name of the professor and the ladies, although I have no recollection of ever having heard of them before. This has ever been to me a mystery which I could not comprehend, unless the theory be true, sometimes advanced, that the mind took a step outside of the body and went down street to hear the news, as similar occurrences have been related.

Struck by Lightning.

A strange story comes from Union county, Arkansas. Three young men were sitting on their horses in the road, discussing the probabilities of rain from a cloud which just then was rising in the west. The youngest of the group, named John Freeman, referred to the drought and remarked that a God who would allow his people to suffer this couldn't amount to much. As he was speaking this the boys were encircled with lightning and the speaker stunned severely, though his companions were unscathed. Recovering, he renewed the subject, bitterly reviling the Supreme power. Instantly a bolt of lightning flashed from the cloud overhead, and the young man fell dead in his tracks. Nearly every bone in his body was mashed to a jelly, while his boots were torn from his feet and the clothing from his lower extremities. The body presented a horrible appearance, being a blackened and mangled mass of humanity. His companions were stunned and thrown on the ground, but not seriously injured. The funeral of the unfortunate young man occurred the next day, and attracted a large crowd, the larger portion of whom were drawn thither by the rumor of the strange events preceding the death of the deceased. When the body was deposited in the grave and the loose earth had been thrown in until the aperture was filled, and while the friends of the dead man yet lingered in the cemetery, a bolt of lightning descended from a cloud directly over the burial-place and struck the grave, throwing the dirt as if a plow had passed lengthwise through it. No one was injured, but those present scattered, almost paralyzed with terror. The incident excited a great deal of attention, ministers and religious people generally holding that the young man was the victim of the wrath of an offended God, while others asserted that the case was simply a wonderful coincidence, having no connection with causes either physical or supernatual.

One Way to Quench Thirst.

The agony of thirst at sea—when mid-ocean calms or disasters that leave sailors afloat but shipless, have deprived a crew of their supply of fresh water—is aggravated fearfully by the sight of the very element they long for but cannot enjoy. As Coleridge in his "Ancient Mariner" exactly expresses the situation:

"Water, water everywhere,
And not a drop to drink!"

Nearly a hundred years ago Dr. Lind suggested to Captain Kennedy that thirst might be quenched at sea by dipping the clothing into salt water, and putting it on without wringing. Subsequently the captain, on being cast away, had an opportunity of making the experiment. With great difficulty he succeeded in persuading part of the men to follow his example, and they all survived; while the four who refused and drank salt water became delirious and died.

In addition to putting on the clothes while wet, night and morning, they may be wetted while on two or three times during the day. Captain Kennedy goes on to say: "After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drought went on, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes.

"After bathing and washing the clothes we found ourselves as much refreshed as though we had received some actual nourishment."

Topnoody.

Mr. Topnoody was quietly reading the paper at home the other evening, and his wife was sitting on the other side of the room sewing. He put it down at last and said:

"I've just been reading of Anna Dickinson appearing as Hamlet, and I am free to confess that I don't think it proper."

"Why don't you?" said Mrs. Topnoody.

"Because, I don't like the business of women wearing the pants, either on the stage or elsewhere, that's why."

"Oh, don't you?" replied Mrs. Topnoody, with a slight flush of sunset on her cheeks. "Well, I can tell you, Topnoody, if all the men were no better adapted to wear the pants than some I know, either the women would have to wear them, or the tailors wouldn't have to make anything else but coats and vests," and Mrs. Topnoody looked at Mr. Topnoody in such a piercing and significant way that he twisted uneasily in his chair, and at last got up to see if the doors were all locked.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A man who will "steal a march," will not hesitate to "take a walk."

TATTOOING AS A TRADE.

The Men That Like to See Figures on Their Skin—Designs Most Popular—A Talk with an Old Operator.

Alongside the door of a house on Oak street, says a New York paper, is a framed sign bearing an elaborately executed and vividly colored goddess of liberty, with the equally glaringly tinted words underneath: "Tattooing Done Here by Martin Hildebrandt." Ascending a narrow stairway and turning to the right, the reporter found himself in a small room. Inquiring for the owner of the sign, the reporter was told that he was at present tattooing a man, but would be done directly. Under the impression that the reporter was a customer, the woman who had given the information handed him a book which she said contained the designs her husband was capable of executing on the human epidermis.

The book was a curiosity in itself. It contained about fifty crudely executed and highly-colored drawings and designs. There were goddesses of liberty in profusion of all sizes and styles, the coats of arms of the United States, England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Russia; anchors and chains; a full-rigged man-of-war firing off a cannon; ships of all kinds; the flags of different nationalities; a ballet girl with a very short skirt and very muscular limbs; a Venus; a willow-surrounded tomb with the words, "My mother," on its face; butcher's knife and cleaver crossed; blacksmith's hammer and tongs; mermaids sitting on a rock playing on a lyre; Masonic emblems; burning hearts, eagles, lions, etc. Underneath each design was the cost of having it executed, the prices ranging from twenty-five cents to $3. It was evident that the customers of the shop preferred realistic pictures to allegorical hints, and a heart pierced by an arrow cost only twenty-five cents, while the design of a jauntily-clad sailor embracing a short-skirted female cost $2.

While the reporter was still admiring these "works of art," the "artist" himself entered. He is a short, thickset man, some fifty years of age. He was very willing to give information concerning his peculiar trade. Seeing his book of designs in the reporter's hands, he hastened to assure him that "them's not all the designs I kin make by a good deal; I kin tatoo anything a customer calls for."

"I suppose sailors are your chief customers?"

"Oh, no, mechanics, tradesmen and 'longshoremen are the class of men I do most of my tatooing on. I have customers from all over the United States, all kinds of people, and have even had gentlemen come to my door in their private carriages. I am the only man in the city who has a permanent place of business. There's an old fellow who goes round among the sailors on the docks, but his trade isn't big."

"What designs are the most popular?"

"Well, that's all according to taste or hobby. American sailors like goddesses of liberty, sailors of other nations the coat-of-arms of their country. An Indian waving a tomahawk is a great favorite with some tars. Then I've put many knives and cleavers on butchers' arms, hammers and tongs on blacksmiths'. Masonic emblems are always in demand. Sometimes there are sailors who want the initials of their sweethearts' names put on their arms. Sometimes men who have been jilted by their girls afterward have their names or initials covered with other pictures. Some of the fellows who used 'to run wid der machine' in old volunteer fire department days, have had me put pictures of a fireman with a speaking trumpet at the mouth on their hands or forearm. Young men have the coats-of-arms of their country or state put on. A design of a willow surrounded tomb with the words, 'To the memory of my mother,' is a great favorite with old men."

"Have you executed a number of designs on any one person?"

"Yes, I've tattooed one man from head to foot. He has a large design of Washington's tomb on his breast, and smaller figures of flowers, leaves, etc., on the rest of his person. He exhibited at Coney Island last year and got $40 a week. Another man I almost covered with pictures was a Spaniard about fifty years of age. He brought his own designs with him, and these I put on him smaller or larger than the pattern. They were almost all of a religious character. On his back I put the Virgin Mary and thirty-three angels. A large picture of the crucifixion I put on his breast. Then there was the picture of a blind man led by a little girl to the edge of a precipice, and saved from falling over by an angel. Three mermaids I tattooed on one side, a rooster and cat respectively on each shoulder, and more religious figures on his arms."

"Did he go into the show business, too?"

"No. I asked him if he intended to do so, but he said no; then I asked him his reasons for having himself tattooed all over, but he wouldn't tell me."

"Do not many boys come to you to be tattooed?"

"Sometimes fathers bring their boys and have their name or some mark put on them, so that they can be recognized when stolen or lost. A sea captain was lately drowned in the East river, and his body was only recognized by an India ink mark on his arms. When I was with the Army of the Potomac I put the names of hundreds of soldiers on their arms and breasts, and many were recognized by these marks after being killed or wounded. I learnt my business from an engraver with whom I served on board of the frigate United States during the Mexican war."

"What is the best time of the year for your work?"

"The winter, as the work dries quicker; but I'm busy in the summer, as there seems to be more money around."

"With what do you do the tattooing?"

"With six needles tied together in a line, one much higher than the others. The wounds are very slight, and heal in a few days. The Burmese are the only nation who now practice tattoing. They use a hollow instrument containing the India ink, something like one o' them ere fountain pens."

"An India mark ink can never be erased?"

"No, it is impossible to remove it. See here"—showing his right hand, covered with the design of a ship—"I had a gathering here some time ago, and put a poultice on that ate away the skin. When the new skin came there was the design as plain as ever. I've made as much as $30 in one day. I've been in the business for the last twenty-five years."

"Do you ever have any women customers?"

"Very rarely. I've had some, though, who had their lover's or husband's names surrounded by roses and other flowers, put on their arms."

Mr. Hildebrandt's business is evidently well known in the neighborhood, for as the reporter was stepping out of the door he was accosted by two small boys, with the question: "Say, mister, wot did yer have put on yer arm? A ship or yer gal's name?"

Story of an Indian Captive.

General John R. Baylor furnishes the San Antonio (Texas) *Express* with the following incident connected with his late visit to Corpus Christi, where he met a Spaniard by the name of Tito Rivers, whom he rescued from the Comanches a quarter of a century ago:

In 1856 I was United States Indian agent at the Comanche reservation on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, then Throckmorton county. One day I found a note on my table from a boy, who asked that he be taken from the Indians. Soon afterward the boy walked into my office with a bunch of turkey feathers fastened to the top of his head, and his face painted and dressed in the Indian costume, and said he was the boy who left the note on my table. I asked him where he came from, and he said that his father was a Spaniard, and lived in the mining town of Tapio, in the state of Durango, Mexico. He spoke Spanish and also Comanche. I didn't believe that he had written the note, and to try him asked him to sit down at my desk and show me how he could write. He wrote a beautiful hand for a boy. Questioning him as to how he came to fall into the hands of the Indians, he said that his father owned a pack train, and one day he went out with the mules and the men in charge of the mules and camped. The Indians came on them and took him into captivity. After hearing his story I sent for the Indian who claimed to own the boy, and when he came I told him I must have Tito. He replied that I could not, and I told him I would or we would fight. He said that fight it would be then; the boy could not go. I went to see General Robert E. Lee, who was then lieutenant-colonel of the Second United States cavalry, at Camp Cooper, and who had been stationed there to protect the Comanche camp. While there, Chief Cateman, of the Comanches, who had heard of the object of my visit, came to see me and said that he wanted no trouble between myself and the Indians, and that if I would give up $100 worth of goods I could get the boy. I gave him an order on the sutler, and he was given the goods, and the boy was turned over to me. I sent the little fellow to my house and he lived with my children for about two years, being treated as one of the family. Afterward I met Major Neighbors, who then lived near San Antonio, on the Salado. Major Neighbors said he wanted him, and if I would give him to him he would send him back to his mother. I turned him over to the major, but he didn't send him back to his mother, and the war came on and he went into the Confederate army. The boy was twelve years old when I took him, and the Indians had captured him when nine, having had him three years. He spoke the Comanche language perfectly, and I used him as interpreter. Major Neighbors left the boy on his ranche on the Salado, near San Antonio, and the boy entered the Confederate army when about sixteen years. Upon returning from the war he stopped with Captain Albert Wallace, on the Cibolo, fifteen miles north of San Antonio, and from there went to Galveston and thence to Corpus Christi. While with Captain Wallace he earned his living as a cowboy. I went to Corpus Christi to see the boy, Tito Rivera, now cashier of the bank of Davis & Dodridge in Corpus Christi, and one of the most respectable men of Corpus. He married a Miss Mollie Woodward, and now has one boy and two little girls, and the best of my visit was that the little children came about me threw their arms around my neck and called me grandpa. Rivera is a man now about thirty-six years of age and is a magnificent-looking man.

Bees in California.

We give from an exchange the following interesting account of bees in California: The extent to which honey-making is carried on to the foothills of these extreme southern counties is something remarkable. Careful, well-informed apiarists place the number of hives being worked this season in the three counties of Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardine at nearly 200,000. There are at least six hundred men wholly engaged in saving honey this season, and an average crop is assured. Last year the honey crop of San Diego county amounted to 1,291,800 pounds, and this year will be larger. The total crop of Ventura, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardine counties will not fall short, if it does not exceed, 3,000,000 pounds this season—at least that is the opinion of well-informed apiarists. The growth of this business has been very rapid, and may now be said to be in the zenith of prosperity; for, as the sage, sumac and other honey-producing flowers and shrubs decrease, so also will the number of bee colonies, now so numerous along the southern coast range. In 1877 there were twenty-two bee ranches in this southern region; now there are not less than five hundred. Five years ago the crop of honey was little in excess of home consumption; now several large ships can be loaded with the crop of a favorable year.

The bee-keeper usually lives upon government land, not because he is unable to purchase what land he requires (which is a small amount), but because the wild sage, button sage, sumac and other honey flowers and shrubs are found growing luxuriantly where land considered worthless for grazing or cultivation is left unclaimed and undisturbed. In almost any accessible gulch, gully and valley where water can be had—for bees use much water—and where the white sage blossoms, a bee ranch may be discovered. They are solitary places, veritable hermitage, where intruders from the outside world never find way. Many of them are very beautiful little rural gems, set within a bower of roses and honeysuckles; some are merely a shed among rocks and bush, devoid of taste or comfort. The bee-raisers cultivate a sort of free-masonry among themselves, and aid and advise each other when called upon. They soon become accustomed to their solitude, and gradually accumulate a competence. There are a few exceptional cases where men have failed in bee-keeping down here, but they are few and not often found. No one should attempt to keep a bee ranch but a lover of solitude. It requires close care and attention, much patience and little capital.

A father with marriageable daughters, like a maiden with sensitive skin, often dreads the winter, because it brings so many chaps on his hands.—*Toledo American.*

The well-known poplar tree planted by Marie Antoinette in the garden of Petit Trianon at Versailles has been blown down.

"I am dressed to kill," as the recruit said when he donned his uniform.

"Three Shadows."

"I looked and saw your eyes
In the shadow of your hair,
As a traveler sees the stream
In the shadow of the wood;
And I said, 'My faint heart sighs,
Ah me! to linger there,
To drink deep and to dream
In that sweet solitude.'

"I looked and saw your heart
In the shadow of your eyes,
As a seeker sees the gold
In the shadow of the stream;
And I said, 'Ah me! what art
Should win the immortal prize;
Whose want must make life cold,
And Heaven a hollow dream?'

"I looked and saw your love
In the shadow of your heart,
As a diver sees the pearl
In the shadow of the sea;
And I murmured, not above
My breath, but all apart—
'Ah you can love, true girl,
And is your love for me?'"

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Light work—The incendiary's.

"Why stand ye here idol?" as the missionary said to one of the heathen gods.

No philosopher has explained why stones are so scarce when a big dog jumps upon the scene.

Diogenes sought for an honest man,
Sought him but couldn't find him;
We look as vainly now for a man
Who will shut the door behind him.

If a cheerful heart is a continual feast, there must be a large number of people who do not get a square meal once a year.

Whatever you may have to do, do it with your might. Many a lawyer has made his fortune by simply working with a will.—*Statesman.*

You'll find many friends, as you travel life's road,
Who profess to be friends of the heart,
Are much like the bad dog that stole the cat's meat,
And then said: "Oh, yes; I'll take your part."
—*Wit and Wisdom.*

"The same thing," says a philosopher, "often presents itself to us in different aspects." That is true. For instance, it makes all the difference in the world whether you sit down upon the head or point of a carpet tack.—*Sommerville Journal.*

Charles Dudley Warner has written an article on camping out, in which he says nothing about the rapturous excitement attendant upon stealing turnips at moonlight, or getting up in the morning and cutting slices off a ham with a dull hatchet.—*Puck.*

A news item says that oil of cinnamon will destroy mosquitoes. And so it will; but you must first catch the mosquito, tie a brick to its neck, and immerse the insect in a bucketful of the oil. The remedy is so simple that it is strange it was not discovered earlier.—*The Judge.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that a saddle-horse knows enough of arithmetic to carry one. It is also a fact that, when put in a livery stable, he can run up a big bill in a very short time. He has also been known to figure some in a Fourth of July procession.—*Texas Siftings.*

They are bragging a good deal about the locomotive in New Jersey that goes one hundred miles an hour, but a Third street youth who went serenading last evening returned home at the rate of one hundred and three miles an hour, and had a spotted dog hung to his trousers at that.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

Albertite.

The celebrated Albertite mine near Hillsboro', in Albert county, N. B., which was abandoned a few months since, has a somewhat peculiar history. It was first introduced to public notice about thirty years ago by an expensive lawsuit for its possession. The point in dispute was whether the substance was coal or asphalt, or whether it should be ranked as a highly bituminous coal or a highly carbonized asphaltum. Many experts and men of science were called as witnesses, but their opinions differed as widely as those of the unscientific. The material was, in fact, unique. It broke with a conchoidal fracture and a glassy surface. It could be ignited with a match and melted in burning. It was finally christened Albertite, and has been since known to commerce by that name. About 280,000 tons in all were taken from the mine before the seams became so thin as to be unworkable. It was worth $18 to $21 on board vessel at Hillsboro'. According to the St. John *Sun*, the capital stock of $120,000 to $240,000 sometimes paid dividends as high as 250 per cent., but fires and flooding sometimes involved heavy expense and compelled the suspension of work. A depth of 1,600 feet was reached before the mine was finally abandoned in June last. It was reported a few months since that a vein of the same material has been found in New Ireland, another settlement in the same county.

Parable of the Tub.

Frank and Lutetia had a tub, but it would not hold water, because the bottom was worm-eaten and unsound. So they painted it all over with gay colors, but still it would not hold water, because the bottom was worm-eaten and unsound. Then they took off the old hoops and replaced them with new hoops made of the best timber, but still it would not hold water, because the bottom was worm-eaten and unsound. Next they removed the wooden hoops and put in their stead strong iron hoops, but still it would not hold water, because the bottom was worm-eaten and unsound. What shall Frank and Lutetia do with their tub? They must get a new bottom, or all their coopering will be lost labor. The bottom of the tub represents character—an unsound bottom, corrupt character; a sound bottom, sound character; that is, a character which unites intelligence with rectitude, or a righteous character guided by intelligence. Such a character, possessed by the bulk of the people, is the indispensable condition of true national prosperity.—*Professor Barrows.*

The Health of Children.

Dr. T. S. Clouston, of Edinburgh university, writes that, in his experience, children who eat much meat tend to the neurotic diathesis, which means a nervous temperament or disposition, and he has seen much benefit in nervous and irritable children by the discontinuance of a meat diet. It may be added that tea and coffee have a similar unfavorable effect upon the sensitive nervous systems of children. Dr. Keith, of Edinburgh, has, in the words of Clouston, "for years preached an anti-flesh crusade in the bringing up of children to eight or ten years of age." We would carry the crusade further, and advise against the use of either meat, tea, coffee or alcoholic beverages until the age of twenty-one. It is important that the age of puberty should pass without the use of any of these stimulants.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Two immense masses of ice have been seen from St. Johns, Newfoundland, drifting at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour toward the pathway of ocean commerce between the new world and Europe. One of them stood about one hundred and twenty feet above the surface of the water, and must have been of great depth in the sea. It was at least fifteen hundred feet long, and on it were two ice spires that towered nearly three hundred feet above the water's level. The smaller berg was some eight hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty feet above the waves at its highest point. At their fastest rate of waste, they must be formidable bodies when drifting across the track of the European steamships.

The banana skin generally opens the fall business.

The small farmers in Germany cannot hold their own. Nearly 4,000 farmers were offered for sale last year, and 1,000 found no purchasers.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Nov. 24, 1881.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The Assassin Interrupting the Court.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The court room was filled by 9:30, there being a noticeable increase in the number of ladies present. Immediately after the court opened Mr. Scoville made a personal explanation. He said there was no disagreement between himself and Mr. Robinson, and that the latter was rendering all the assistance possible. At this point Guiteau arose and objected to Robinson's taking part in his defense. He would manage his own case, and wouldn't trust Robinson, as the latter had no brains. He wished the court to understand this, and if counsel were forced upon him, he would make a noise about it to the country. He presented the Deity in this case, and wanted the court to understand it. He said that two or three blundering lawyers would lose the case for him, and he would not submit to it. The court informed him if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. After a few minutes the prisoner burst out afresh, and then conversed in a verry exciting manner with his counsel, striking the desk with his clinched fist. At 10:30 Secretary Blaine entered the room, and took seat behind the Government counsel. Guiteau became so obstreperous and interrupted the proceedings so much that the Judge said he would have to be forcibly removed unless he was kept quiet. Guiteau said: "If you do, I'll appeal to the country—a higher court than your honor's. I came here in an honorable capacity, as agent of the Deity, and assert my rights. You recognize me your honor as commissioned by the Deity." A few moments later District Attorney Corkhill began his opening address.

During the first part of Mr. Corkhill's argument the prisoner wore an air of indifference and looked over the morning papers. The speech was delivered in an impressive manner, and when, towards its close, tears were falling from the eyes of many, Guiteau laid his paper aside, leaned back in his chair and covered his eyes with his hands, evidently trying to conceal his emotion. He then commenced writing hurriedly. He constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of Mr. Corkhill's argument. One time he interrupted the speech, but Judge Cox promptly announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he would be removed. Guiteau said in reply: "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." [Laughter.]

Mrs. Scoville, the prisoners sister, cried bitterly during the opening speech, and her little girl, an interesting child of five years, could be seen appealing to her in an affectionate manner, and inquiring, Mama, mama, what is the matter? Long applause greeted the termination of the speech.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the witness stand. He testified that on the morning of the shooting he accompanied the late President to the depot. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another. Thinking there was some trouble, he touched the President to urge him to go faster, but at this moment the latter threw up his arms, exclaiming, "My God, what is this?" The Secretary further testified to subsequent events.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Upon the opening of the court Mr. Scoville arose to make an explanation, and requested the court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Mr. Scoville should get out of the case; that he was no criminal lawyer and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Mr. Scoville endeavored to explain to the court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the court, to Mr. Scoville and to the bailiffs who were endeavoring to keep him quiet.

To the Court—"I present myself, your honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel."

Then turning to Mr. Scoville—"You have no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case."

Then turning to the bailiffs he shouted "You mind your own business, you confounded fools; you ain't got no sense.'

GUITEAU SUBSIDES.

The court again stated to the prisoner in decided terms that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence.

To this Guiteau shouted excitedly: "I don't care if you do. The court in banc will remove you, and I will get a new trial. You have got no right to remove me."

The court replied in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity: "Very well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance, and there are precedents in this court for such ruling." A whispering consultation between Guiteau and Mr. Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet, and devoted himself to his papers.

District Attorney Corkhill then offered in evidence certain letters, which were yesterday read to Mr. Blaine and identified by him.

Witnesses were then heard on the shooting at the depot.

On Saturday, 19, one of the painful yet very interesting incidents of the day was the introduction of the injured pieces of of President Garfield's backbone. The vertebræ were identified by Dr. Bliss and were subsequently passed to the judge, jury and counsel. Several explored the the injury by pushing pencis and penholders through the jagged hole. It was a singular spectacle, people handling the backbone of a murdered president and examining it with such probes as happened to be at hand. Judge Porter studied the bone with special care. It was subsequently passed to Mr. Scoville, when Guiteau leaned over and himself inspected carefully the injury; a truly dramatic situation, and one that was looked upon with horror by the spectators. Guiteau showed no feeling beyond curiosity.

—Democrats, republicans and green backers have united in going to Sam'l Lewins for their ready made clothing. The Philad. Branch harmonizes all political differences, and enables the members of all parties to save money to pay their taxes by selling them cheaper suits than can be bought elsewhere in this state.

GUITEAU SHOT AT.

He is wounded

Washington, Nov. 20.—An attempt was made to day to kill Guiteau.

Officer Edelin says they left the court house about 2.40 p. m. and moved at the usual pace down D street. He noticed no one near the van until opposite the Holmes house, D street and New Jersey avenue. Here was a man on horseback. He noticed the horseman, because he had seen his face in the court room and also sitting on his horse near the City hall Riding near the van, the stranger seemed anxious to get a look at the prisoner, but Edelin said to him: "There is nothing in there for you to see." With this the horseman turned about and Edelin did not see him again until on First street, near East Capitol street. There he rode up from behind, and as the van turned into East Capitol street, he was on its left. Dropping behind he peeped through the rear grating, and, evidently satisfying himself as to the position of the occupant of the van, pushed his horse quickly to the left of the van. From this point, and before the officer could discover that he had a pistol, he fired a shot through the side of the vehicle and then wheeled suddenly back toward First street. Edelin fired at him. Without waiting to inquire after the condition of the prisoner, the van was started in pursuit of the horseman, but time was lost in turning over the car tracks on East Capitol street, and the fugitive had too good a start. The van pursued as far as K street, down which the horseman fled, but he was soon lost to sight.

Edelin says he did not hear Guiteau say a word during the ride, except that he wanted to go back to police headquarters for a guard and that he was not much hurt. So they made the best of their way to the jail. They backed the van up to the entrance and opened the door. Guiteau was crouching in the furthest corner, pale and trembling. 'Come on out," said Edelin, but the fellow was too frightened to move.

Presently he moved toward the door, put shrank back again. The officers repeated their assurance that there was no one there, and Guiteau came out. "The Lord is on my side sure enough," said he, "but I think he better have some policemen to help him take care of me after this." Then turning to Edelin, he said: "Tell them I want double guard up here on Monday morning to take me down to court." When asked if he was hurt he only caught hold of his left arm and was thus taken to his cell. There a reporter found him washing, having just changed his shirt. There were two holes in the left sleeve of his coat, below the elbow, but neither the sleeve of his shirt nor that of his undershirt were injured. Cutting away the sleeve of the latter it was found that the concussion from the ball, as it passed through his coat sleeve, had brought blood to the surface of the arm just below the elbow, but there was no rupture of the skin.

ANOTHER PLOT IN ST PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I have trustworthy information that the police have just made an important capture. Suspicions having been directed to inmates of a house in a respectable quarter of the city, the police surrounded the place at night, burst open the doors and siezed a man and woman who were preparing dangerous explosives. Socialist pamphlets were found in the rooms. The man is a student in the School of Mines." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says: "Last week numerous Nihilistic proclamations were distributed about the city and several copies were thrown inside the barracks of the Imperial Guard. It is stated that the Czar has lately received many threatening missives."

Five employees in the Czar's palace at Gatchina have been arrested, and one of them has revealed a plot to repeat at Gatchina the Winter Palace explosion, when an attempt was made to kill the late Czar. Many naval officers have recently received copies of a revolutionary proclamation summoning them to join the cause of Liberty and Justice.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S NEW STORE.

Among the many improvements on Market street. few are so conspicuous as the high, wide and handsome building on the north-west corner of Eighth, occupied as the dry goods house of Strawbridge & Clothier.

The present large structure has been added to at successive periods, being originally a small store on the northwest corner of the streets named, fronting 23 feet on Market, and running back 50 feet. At that time it was occupied as a retail dry goods store by Justice C. Strawbridge, the business having been established in 1862 Only one floor was used by Mr. Strawbridge. In 1868 the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier was established, by the admission of Mr Isaac H Clothier to partnership. That year an adjoining store on Market street and a small store on Eighth street were rented, giving the firm a frontage of 46 feet on Market street by a depth of 67 feet on Eighth street. In 1874 the business of the firm had so increased that a further enlargement was necessary and two stores on Eighth street were secured, affording an entire depth of 100 feet Up to this time the firm had rented the properties occupied by them. In 1874 they purchased the buildings then occupied by them, and a few years later bought the three stores adjoining their property on the west, with Market street front. The newly acquired buildings were torn down, and on their site was erected one large building, so constructed and arranged as to form part of, and correspond in style with the building proper. In 1880 a still further enlargement was found to be necessary, and Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier secured by purchase eleven small houses facing on what was known as Filbert avenue—a narrow court running 200 feet south from Filbert street. The work of demolishing the row of small houses and erecting a new building was immediately begun, and when the new structure was finished the firm had one continuous line or surface of floor extending all the way from Market street to Filbert street. In the spring of the present year the two properties, one on the southwest corner of Eighth and Filbert streets and the other adjoining on the south, were purchased. The stores and building that stood upon those lots were new, but differed in general appearance and style from the Strawbridge & Clothier new building. They were therefore torn down and one building erected corresponding in finish and design to the general workmanship on the older buildings of the firm.

As nearly complete, the building is handsome, capacious, and in every way well adapted to the wants of a large mercantile house The first story on Market street is of iron front, and the other stories of Picton stone. The Eighth street fronts and the Filbert street rear are faced with pressed brick, with ornamental trimmings of brick and stone cappings and cornices. The first floor of the main or front building, as well as the long, narrow department running back to Filbert street, and the new store not yet completed, on the corner, are all given up exclusively to the extensive retail business of the firm Heavy, dark wood counters run along the walls, and ranged about the centre of the floor seem to divide the large store into a number of smaller establishments. The place is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and is finished in hard wood Near the westernmost door on Market street is a capacious elevator finished in walnut. It runs from the basement to the top floor. The second story, like the first, has the full depth of the improved building. The front part is used as the salesroom where ladies' cloaks, coats, dresses and general garments are sold, To afford light to the ground floor, an opening is had in the floor of the second story, which gives it the appearance of a gallery to the lower salesroom. In the rear is a ladies' waiting room, the tables furnished with newspapers, periodicals, &c Further back are the fitting & dressmaking departments. Between the second and third floors, in the rear of the main building, is a sort of semi-story, which is occupied as the Auditing Department and for offices. The entire third floor in the main building is used as the salesroom for the wholesale business. The fourth floor is occupied as a receiving and storage room, when the stock is first brought by a freight elevator when admitted to the house. Here it is examined and arranged. On this floor is also a mail order department, where about forty young men are engaged in attending to the business correspondence and shipments of the house. A fashion paper is published here for circulation among the patrons of the firm. On this floor, as indeed throughout the house, may be seen standing at intervals along the floor a string of buckets filled with water. Above on the wall, is a card notifying the observer where the different apparatus that might be used in case of fire is kept.

On the fifth, or top floor, are large partitioned rooms used for different branches of the trade. One of the chief industries to be noticed here is shirt making, at which are employed a large number of girls. They use sewing machines, which are run by steam. On this floor also are several lunch rooms, where the hands take their meals during working hours. In all of these different departments some new modern appliance has been recently introduced, and conduces to the comfort of the employes or the better workings of the big building.

The long area of store standing on the site of old Filbert avenue is but two stories in heighth. The new property at the end is four stories in height, and of the same general design os the building proper. On the first and second floors are salesrooms. The third and fourth floors are occupied as sewing rooms. Here a large force of young women are at work in rooms which have probably no superior in this country for brightness, ventilation and general comfort. Lunch rooms for the girls are also placed on these floors. An elevator in the Filbert street extension, just completed, runs to the top of the new building.

The entire property is admirably lighted and ventilated. On the lower floors a large skylight affords ample light, and inclined artists' windows make the illumination almost perfect.

All through the building there is evidence that the most careful study has been given to every detail of arrangement for the health and comfort of employes and the convenience of customers, as well as the satisfactory transaction of the great business of the house.—*Philad. Ledger of Nov. 1st.*

THE MARION RIOT.

The Word to Fire Said to Have been Given to the Negroes by a White Republican.

Meridian, Miss, Nov. 10.—The Marion troubles have produced no new developments since Tuesday night, except the arrest of one negro. After a lapse of two days and conversation with forty or fifty participants, a recapitulation of the whole affair, in brief, is as follows: On Tuesday last while the State election was progressing at Marion, Joseph Barnett, an old white man, having just voted, was insulted by a negro at the polls. Barnett raised his arm to resent it with a blow. Some say he drew a stick on the negro, but before he could strike, another negro, named Frank Johnson, shot him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein and killing him almost instantly. George Johnson (colored) formerly a slave of Barnett, ran up to defend his old master and was shot by a negro, from the effects of which he died to-day. General shooting among the negroes commenced The whites were all unarmed, Jeff Segars (white) was killed by a negro named Samuel Gillespie. Vince Segars was wounded and is expected to die. The negroes rushed upon Alexander Harvey, the Democratic candidate for County Assessor, who was standing fifty yards away from the scene, and he was killed by a shot through the head. Frank Johnson shot him in the face after he was dead. James Hodges (white) was wounded in the knee and Levy Moore (white) was wounded in the hand. The negroes who did the shooting were Gillespie, Frank Johnson, Allen and Burwell Brown and Marin Malone. Marion was not their voteing place; they were from another precinct. Will Vance (white), a Republican, is said to have given the negroes the word to begin firing. As soon as the word reached Meridian, six miles distant, Sheriff R. L. Henderson, with a posse of seventy-five men, repaired to the scene. The negroes had all left. A party of twenty men went to the house of Ed. Vance (white), with warrants of arrest, and demanded the surrender of its occupants. They were replied to by Vance, who told them to "go to ——."They were then fired on and repulsed, one horse being shot. By five o'clock in the afternoon relief came and the Sheriff with his men surrounded the house. A White flag was presented at the door and the bearer was met on half-way ground. On the promise that the Sheriff would protect Vance and all in the house should they surrender, it was agreed on. The Sheriff drove in his buggy up to the gate to take in the prisoners. Will Vance and his men gathered about the yard, anticipating no danger. John Vance at that moment was seen in a stooping attitude behind the corner of the stable near by with a gun leveled at the posse, but before he could fire he was shot and killed. At the same instant, while A. G. Warren, of the posse, was pledging protection to the females of Vance's family he was shot through the head by some one inside of the house and instantly killed. The Sheriff and Hardin Jones, of the posse, were slightly wounded. Ed. Vance escaped. Several negroes were seen to fire on the posse from the house and run off. No negroes were known to be killed but four or five were known to be wounded.

TRUTH AND HONOR.

Query;—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compells us to answer Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT READING.

Reading, Pa., November 1.—Henry Funck, aged 15 years, employed in the hat factory of John R. Miller & Co., was to-day caught by the picking machine and drew in head first. His face was torn to atoms and his right arm was torn off and found fifteen feet from the body. This occurred on the second floor, and the employes on the first floor were only made aware of the accident by the belts of the machinery being thrown off, and immediately a search was made and the lifeless body found. The machine into which Funck was drawn was making 800 revolutions a minute at the time.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed on record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the orphans court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of Elias Turner, guardian of Ida M. and Sarah E. McDivitt, minor children of William McDivitt, late of Huston township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Samuel Vonada, one of the administrators of &c. of Elizabeth Orndorf, late of Marion township, deceased.
3. The account of Adam R. Barlow, executor of &c. of Jesse Cowher, late of Worth township, deceased.
4. Fourth account of Adam R. Barlow, acting executor of Clement Beckwith, late of Worth township, deceased.
5. The account of William From, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The second and final account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of C. H. Holt & Wm. F. Holt, acting administrators of &c. of William Holt, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of Susan Knoffsinger, administratrix of &c. of Frederick Knoffsinger, late of Spring township, deceased.
9. The account of L. W. Munson, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of &c. of Wesley Runk, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
10. The account of James I. McClure, administrator of &c. of Annie B. Riddle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
11. The first and partial account of John B. Royer, acting administrator of &c. of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of John J. Musser and M. M Musser, administrators of &c. of John Musser, late of Spring township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of Simon P. Ruble and J. C. Ruble, surviving executors of &c. of Peter Ruble, late of the township of Potter, deceased.
14. The second account of George M. Boal and Jane W. Love, administrators of &c of W. W. Love, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by George M. Boal.
15. The account of D. W. Woodring, administrator of &c. of Alexander Shellaberger, late of Worth township, deceased.
16. The supplemental account of Samuel L Stover and Jacob Wolf, executors of &c. of Valentine Stover, late of Haines township, deceased, as filed by Samuel L. Stover, one of the executors.
17. The account of Jacob From, administrator of &c. of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John Shannon, his administrator.
18. The account of John Shannon, administrator of &c. of Jacob From, late of Potter township. deceased.
19. The account of C. P. W. Fisher and Jacob Bottorf and Elizabeth Mosser administrator of &c. of Daniel Mosser, late of Harris township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm C. Warntz, administrator of &c. of Daniel Warntz, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. The account of W. H. Harter, administrator cum. testamento annexo of &c of Geo. Fowler, late of Haines township, deceased.
22. The account of William J. Thompson, administrator of &. of Isabella S. Barber, late of Potter township, deceased.
23. The account of Wm. J. Thompson, administrator of &c. Rosanna Little, late of Potter township, deceased.
24. The account of Geo. Bower, guardian of Maggie M. Korman, minor child of David Korman, late of Harris township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Dr. John H. Yocum, late of California, deceased.
26. The account of John Brett, executor of &c. of Philip Harpster, late of Furguson township, deceased.
27. The account of Benjamin Rouch guardian of Israel Calvin Spade, minor child of Mary Spade, late of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first practical account of M. L Rishel and Amelia Hettinger, administrators of &c. of Michael Hettinger, late of Gregg township, deceased, as filed by M. L. Rishel.
29. The final account of Samuel Gilliland, administrator of &c. of David Gilliland, late of Potter township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

"PINK EYE."

The new horse disease, known as "Pink Eye," is spreading throughout the State, and if not already in our own county, it in all likelihood soon will be. With good care and rest for the horses this disease, like the "epizooty" of some years ago, rarely proves fatal. In referring to this disease the Philadelphia *North American* thus describes its effects and symptoms:

When the animal first becomes affected it refuses to eat, or in other words, "goes off its feed," and in a short time the eyes are half closed, watering and of a pinkish appearance. Up to this point the horses may be worked, though not heavily, but the next stage of the disorder compels them to lay up. This consists of a swelling, beginning just above the hoof and gradually extending upwards, until the legs are nearly twice their natural size and the bowels badly affected. Considerable fever attends the disease, which runs its course in from nine to eighteen days. With care the horse can generally be saved, but the real danger comes in when the animal has apparently recovered and is returned to work. They may be trotted along with no sign of any thing wrong, and in a moment, without warning, fall dead in their traces. The disease is said to be contagious to some extent, and will often run through whole stables without being checked.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

Jones, the fellow who is supposed to have shot at Guiteau the other day, has been put in jail.

Next year there will be elected in this State a governor, a lieutenant governor, a secretary of internal affairs, members of Congress and a legislature.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.

The latest and greatest discovery is Peruna. If you do not feel well take it at once.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers, those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co., the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles to this community, and after consideration, we take this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are: Brown's Peerless Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coal Oil Lamps, and the only absolutely Safe Lamp made; the Centennial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Beater, which always sells at sight; and the new Alto Relievo Bronze Profile cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with memorial frame, the best selling article ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portraits, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this county, Messrs. BROWN & CO. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person FREE who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are liberal, and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further information. Their address is—

L. E BROWN & CO.,
27oct 6t 61 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be expcsed at Public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, NOV. 26, A. D. 1881, at 1.30 o'clock p. m, the following described real estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Cuswell La. Laine & Co. vs. J H Pierce No. 64 Nov. Term 1881. Debt $128.41, Fi. Fa. No 16 Nov. Term 1881. Hastings, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the south by North Front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Meyers, and on the north by Second street, fronting on North Front street 66 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware house, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J H Pierce.

No 2.

Suit of J Klinger, use of vs. James Fannon No 150 April T. 1881. Debt $39.77 vend Ex. No 30 Nov. Term 1881. Keichline, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by lot of Pat Dooley, on the south by High street, on the west by Methodist church, containing one fourth of an acre more or less; thereon erected a small house, &c.

ALSO

All that certain message, tenement and lot of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by lot of Spangler and VanPelt, on the east by same and Mary M'Mahon, on the north by lot of Lawrence Cooney, and on the west by Spring street, containing one half acre more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house. It being the same lot of ground which Edward Brown et ux by deed dated 30th day of March, 1868, and recorded in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 27 granted and conveyed to Jas. Fannon.

ALSO

All that certain message tenement and tract of land situated in Benner township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Shuey south 62° west 159 perches to post, thence by lands of Geo. N Hale north 33° west 170 perches to post in public road, thence along said public road north 52° east 44 perches to post, thence along same north 56° east 120 perches to post, thence by lands now of James Clark south 25° east 159 perches to post, thence south 56° west 32 perches to post, thence south 25° east 40 perches to stones the place of beginning. Containing 250 acres and 150 perches be the same more or less. It being the same premises which George G Feild et ux by deed dated March 30th, 1876, in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 30, granted and conveyed to said defendant. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Fannon.

No 3

Suit of J B Harris use of vs J G Larimer No 118, April Term, 1881. Debt $1,945.09, vend ex No 19 Nov. term, 1881. Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Ledeman, on the east by lands of James Steal, on the south by Nittany mountain, and on the west by the old Larimer farm. Containing 133 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story plank house, barn and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J G Larimer.

No 4

Suit of D M Leib Admr. vs Thos. Tibbens No 3139 April term, 1881. Debt $[illegible]261. A & B, Att'ys.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to that certain lot of ground situated in Harris township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at stones, thence along land of Wm. McBath north [illegible]° west 67½ perches to a post, thence north 32° west 74 perches to a post, thence along lands of James T Hale, esq. north 51° east 105 perches to a post, thence along lands of Joseph Shuey north 30° east [illegible] perches to a white oak, thence along lands of George Cronemiller, south 82° west 37 perches to stones, thence along lands of Martin Houser south 48° west 17 perches to place of beginning. Containing 83 acres and 100 perches and allowance of six per cent. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Tibbens.

No. 5.

Suit of J H Breon vs Benj Breon No 229 April term, 1881. Debt, $128.17, Vend Ex No 3 Nov Term, 1881. Spangler, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence along land of Sarah E Breon south 20¼° west 2½° west 11 perches to stone on Penns Creek, thence along said creek and land of J B Heckman and others, north 20¼° east 36 8-10 perches to stone, thence south 20° east 5 2-10 perches to post and thence south 66° west 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a dwelling house, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Breon.

No. 6.

Suit of Austin Kerrin vs Bridget Kerrin admx No 67 Aug term, 1862 Debt, $2,879.96 Blair, Att'y.

All that messuage, tenement or tract of land with the improvements, &c., it being a tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence south along the line of Joseph Tompkins on the west 161 perches to a white pine, thence west along land of William Askey on the north 118 perches to stones, thence south along land of Thomas Landragon on the east 161 perches to a maple near Bechtol's run, thence west 118 perches to the place of beginning, containing 112 acres, 11 perches and allowance and being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bridget Kerrin, administratrix of Michael Kerrin.

No. 7.

Suit of R H Farmham vs Edward Brown. No 276 Nov term, 1876. Debt, $10/45. Vend Ex No 40 August term, 1881. Hoy, Att'y

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple coner, thence by ands surveyed in warrantee to Wm Lewis and Frances West, north 300 perches to stone, thence by tract in warrantee names of James Gilliland east 170 perches to stones, thence by tract in warrantee names of Henry Slack and Samuel Riley, south 300 perches to post, thence by tract in warrantee name of John Riley west 170 perches to the place of beginning—containing 300 acres and 120 perches and allowance be the same more or loss and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Job Riley unseated and no improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown.

No. 8.

Suit of Lycoming Fire Insurance Co vs J C Mallory. No 104 Nov term 1881 Debt, $87 60. Hoy, Att'y

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa Bounded on the north-east by lot of Catherine Gehret, on the south west by the public road leading from the Lewistown turnpike to the Phoenix Mills and on the south-east by the Lewistown turnpike and being lots No 8, 9 and 10 in Wingates addition. Thereon erected a two story frame house, blacksmith shop and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J C Mallory.

No. 9.

Suit of Commonwealth of Penn'a use of vs Agnew Sellers. No 271 Aug term, 1879 Debt, $2196 76 Hastings, et al Att'y's.

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Patton township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak corner, thence along other lands of Agnew Sellers south 6½° west 60 8 10 perches to corner, thence along land of Davis Sellers north 29° west 267 perches to a post, thence north 78¼° east 66½ perches to hickory, thence north 54° east 8 perches to a post, thence along lands of H Brockerhoff's heirs south 26° east 211 8-10 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing 100 acres and 138 perches, strict measure, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

One other thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of Moses Thompson south 28¼° east 58¼ perches to stones, thence north 63° east 53¼ perches to stones thence along lands of Davis Sellers north 12¼° west 61 perches to stones, thence along land of Agnew Sellers south 63° west 70 8 10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 21 acres and 120 perches, strict measure.

ALSO.

The other thereof beginning at stones, thence north 24° west 40 perches to stones, thence south 56° west 74 perches to stones, thence south 28¼° east 12 perches, thence north 82° east 64 perches to stones, thence north 56° east 7¼ perches to the place of beginning—containing 12 acres and 60 perches, strict measure. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnew Sellers,

No. 10

Suit of John Wagner vs John Copenhaver. No 127 Jany T 1879. Debt, $4500. Fi Fa No 59 Nov term, 1881. Spangler, Att'y.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the S C and A Turnpike road, thence by lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co west 60 perches to a chestnut, thence north 27¼° west 56 perches to a post, thence north 73° east 20 perches to a sugar tree, thence south 12° east 22 perches to a red oak, thence north 27° west 30 perches to a maple, thence south 78° east 75 perches to a post, thence south 11¼° west 122 perches to the place of beginning—containing 56 acres, more or less. thereon erected a hotel, hotel stable, bank barn, distillery and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a Containing 147 acres, more or less. Bounded by lands of the Baldeagle Furnace Co and others, being the same premises which Thos McCoy, Sheriff of Centre county by deed dated 24th day of Nov., 1858, granted and conveyed unto the said John Copenhaver, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Taylor township, Centre county Penn'a Beginning at a post, thence north 45° east 34 rods to stones, thence north 40° east 24 rods to trees, thence north 71¼ west 27 rods to a post, thence south 86° west 15 rods to the place of beginning—containing 3 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co, on the south and west and other lands of the said John Copenhaver on the north and east—containing 130 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a. Bounded on the south and east by lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co. and on the north and west by lands of Morgan, Hale & Co.—containing 100 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, a two and a half story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in a tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner, adjoining an old survey in the name of Joseph Drake on the east—containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Jacob Beck—containing 80 acres.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of George Mony—containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All those three several tracts of land situatedin Rush township, Centre county, Pa; one thereof in the warrentee name of John Copenhaven Containing 400 acres one other thereof in the warrantee name of John Copenhaver. Containing 200 acres and the other thereof in the warrantee name of John Copenhaver. Containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of the defendant in all those two tracts of land situated in Rush township. Centre county, Penn'a, one in the warrantee name of Casper Lawrence. Containing 418 acres and 153 perches and the other in the warrentee name of Semuel Chestnut. Containing 393 acres and 153 perches.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at a post, thence by lands of George and Henry Crain north 34½° west 90 perches to a post, thence north 53½° east 18 perches to a post, thence north 39° west 99 perches to a post, thence by a tract in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner north 79° west to a chestnut stump, thence by lands of Wm. Laughrey north 15°, 12 perches to a stone, thence north 46½° east 38 perches to a pine, thence north 2° west 91 perches to a sugar, thence by lands of John Copenhaver 62½° east to the place of beginning. Containing 39 acres and 100 perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

THE BEE HIVE

One Price Stores,

Bellefonte, Pa., October 24, 1881.

We beg leave to inform you that we have just purchased this entire business, and will continue to run it on the same principle as heretofore, and trust with the increased facilities that we have for buying goods cheap, on account of one of the firm being engaged in the same line at whole sale in New York, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our new stock will be in next week.

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

Successors to BAULAND & NEWMAN.

New York Office, 39 & 41 Walker St.

TO ALL SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH REYNOLDS.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, President of the Executive Committee sends out the following circular:

"At a meeting held at the Union League in Philadelphia, on the 1st of July, 1881, the eighteenth anniversary of the death of General John Fulton Reynolds at Gettysburg, it was resolved to form an association to erect an equestrian statue of that heroic soldier. Mr. J. E. Temple subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Pennsylvania Reserves, the 3d U. S. Artillery, the 5th and the 14th U. S. Infantry, the Association of Graduates of West Point, the First Corps, the Third Corps, the Eleventh Corps, and Buford's Cavalry Division, and other military and civil organizations, heartily endorsed the proposed monument as a fitting recognition of Reynolds' service. All soldiers who served with Reynolds are invited to contribute according to their means. A dollar from every man who was with Reynolds in his successive commands from the time he left West Point until he fell at Gettysburg, will abundantly provide the sum required. Send whatever you can give, be it much or little; do what you can to secure additional subscriptions, and forward them to J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer, 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who will promptly acknowledge the receipt."

Our little Johnny had been given up to die, (Diphtheria) when we gave him Peruna; he is well.

The independent republicans are already organizing for the campaign, and do not intend to be domineered over by the Cameron and Quay gang.

—A mountain of overcoats all sizes, prices and styles, for men and boys; hills of pants for big and little, stacks of vests for all; and piles of suits for men and boys, is the sight you see at the Philad. Branch—as much, and more, in that line than all the rest of Bellefonte put together. Cheaper than any dare offer. Try it.

PE-RU-NA

This is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession and the public at large by S. B. Hartman, M. D., of 97 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., who has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients, and in every case with the most gratifying success.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

MAN-A-LIN

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices, marked in plain figures. LYON & Co. tf

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,

14octly CLEVAN DINGES. Centre Hall.

This One Foot Rule

may chance to be of service in many homes! It will also serve us if it recalls the rules of OAK HALL, which are:

1st.—We never offer for sale any Clothing but what we believe will give thorough satisfaction to those who wear it.

2d.—We stoutly maintain our custom to always have the largest stock of men's and boys' clothing to show our customers.

3d.—We do not allow our salesmen to mislead customers as to fit or quality or kind of goods.

4th.—We stick to one price alike to everybody, rich and poor.

5th.—We give the guarantee with each sale we make.

6th.—We return the money to anybody who wish it, if they choose to bring back the goods uninjured.

These are the Rules we live by every day, as any one can see.

Oak Hall is still the Largest Clothing House in America.

Hoping to serve you this Fall and Winter,

Yours truly,

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL,

Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT.

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

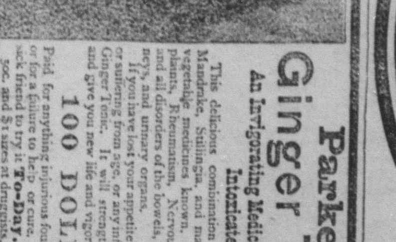
We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Floreston COLOGNE



Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure. Try it or ask your sick friend to try it To-Day.

50c. and $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., N. Y.

Write for samples or visit

John Wanamaker, Grand Depot, Philadelphia.

Dry Goods, Carpets, House Furnishing, Millinery.

KILLED FOR PAYING HISRENT.

London, November 3.—A dispatch from Loughres, county Galway says: A tenant farmer named Doherty was shot dead while entering his house at Carrigan near this place last evening. It is believed he was killed because he had paid his rent. He had been "boycotted" for some time Two persons have been arrested for the murder

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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Henrietta Ripka, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. C. RIPKA, Adm r,
3nov6t. Centre Hall, Pa.

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

Hides wanted at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest cash price will be paid. I also keep Hemlock Sole Leather which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for hides.

3nov4t. C. SHEFFLER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Irvin, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1st day of Nov., 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Nov., next, being the 28th day of Nov., 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, and their own remembrances. To do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 18th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and 5th year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER, sheriff.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

S. R. DEALE H. A. M'KEE.
DEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

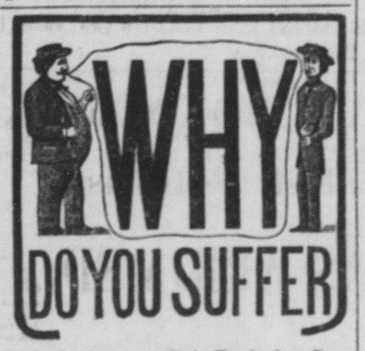
C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. Will be connected in German and English. Office in Furst's building. 28may 74 tf

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SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly.

Jos. M. GILILAND,
20oct2m Treasurer.

News from St. Augustine, on the Petit Chicot River, gives details of the terrible death of a man named P. Leonard. He was 100 years of age, and had been left alone in his residence on Saturday, while his son, a man seventy-eight years old, was absent For some reason the centenarian lit a fire in the stove. In doing so his clothing took fire from shavings, and in a few seconds he was enveloped in flames. So quickly did the affair occur that he was completely bewildered. He made a desperate rush for the door to alarm the neighbors, but, dazed as he was by the flames that encircled him, could not find the latch. His outcries at length brought a number of neighbors to the spot, when the flames were quickly subdued. It was too late to save the unfortunate old man's life. He died in terrible agony on the day following the accident.



With Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side. And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is

Green's Liver Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, and when used in connection with each other according to directions, are invariably successful. They are sugar coated, and are sent by mail on receipt of price. In order to prevent counterfeiting they are put up in round boxes, with the signature of F. P. Green around each box.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL
may y.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

—0—

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call attention to our stock of

HEATING STOVES, COOKS & RANGES.

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

Crowning Glory, Fort Orange,

Eastlake & Welcome Home.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLO.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

sep29. y

NEW YORK

CLOTHING HOUSE!

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARE OFFERING THIS SEASON A STOCK OF

MENS',
YOUTHS',
BOYS'
and CHILDRENS'

CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, TRUNKS,

ETC., ETC.,

that we are confident will merit your closet attention. Our stock embraces the

—Newest Styles and Designs,—

especially manufactured to meet the requirements of those appreciating

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

New York Clothing House,

Op. Brockerhoff House,

M. ASH, Prop., Bellefonte.

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa , Th'rs. Nov. 24, '81

ICEBERGS COMING SOUTH

St. Johns, N. F, Oct. 29.—Two vast islands of ice are visible in the offing, driving rapidly southward. At sunrise this morning these huge bergs were not discernable within the range of the horizon. Their great draft rate may be deducted from the fact that about half an hour before sunset they bore, the one southeast by south from the north head of the harbor of St. Johns, and the other south by southeast. They were then distant thirty and thirty-two miles respectiuely, the northern one being most distant from the land. This berg is about fifteen hundred feet in length, about one hundred and twenty feet in average height, and has two spires surmounting it that soar not less than one hundred and fifty feet above the general level of the ice island. The more southern berg is about eight hundred feet in length and its general front elevation is somewhat less than one hundred feet. One portion rises 120 feet above the body of the main berg. The place from which the above observation was made is located 627 feet abov the sea level. The approximate draft rate of these icebergs is two and a quarter miles per hour. Before this dispatch is printed in the *Herald* the resistless floating monsters will have begun to cut their way at right angles through the track of ocean commerce, hurrying night and day on the North Atlantic, between the Old and New worlds.

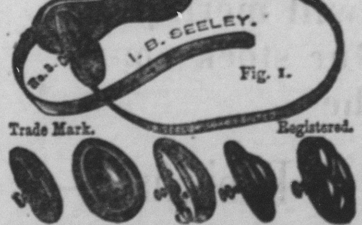
DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my-.72

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1847 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.



PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*: being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap) "I. B. SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct 6m.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be at Tusseyville on Thursday, Nov. 24th. to receive school tax. Centre Hall, Friday, 25th, and Centre Hill, Saturday, 26th, where tax payers can meet him and have a reduction of 5 per cent. by payment of tax. JOS. M. GILLILAND,
ov3t. Treasurer.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

FARMERS'

SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the

CONKLIN WACONS,

which come nearer perfection than any other wagons made. No other make competes with them in light running and durability. They have been in use many years in CENTRE COUNTY and none worn out. They are made better and better every year. We buy by the car load and keep a full stock of different sizes on hand of FARM, ROAD and LUMBER WAGONS, either narrow or wide track. BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN WAGONS MADE TO ORDER.

CORTLAND WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and

Platform Spring Wagons.

Like the Conklin company, the Cortland company make nothing but first-class goods and guarantee their work, which we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations as to quality and style of goods. Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon, which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection of those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low.

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Pilot Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "C" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.



THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers, Portable and Traction Engines, Heebner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, lightest running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store Call and see it.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.
16 june. BELLEFONTE.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

LEATHER! LEATHER!

LARGE STOCK! SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!

Orders by Mail sent with Dispatch.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

ELECTION News!

Latest Returns.

HAS ARRIVED.

WOLF'S

--BEST--

Stock of Goods.

Finest Dress Goods in the County!

AND THE BEST BARGAINS!

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 81

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the Brockerhoff building. All work done in fashionable style. 1uly

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the Diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22ndf

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER.

CENTRE HALL.

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. [illegible]

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..............Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Nov. 24 '81

The Best Goods,

Lowest Prices,

COURTEOUS TREATMENT,

Is our highests bid for your patronage. An appreciation of these facts has given us a very large trade—For Variety and Style our Stock is unsurpassed—

WHITMER & CO

Central Supply Depot,

Spring Mills Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWRD	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 30 p m
"	"	Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 20 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 20 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
"		[illegible]	12 25 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 35 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. . R. W. trains north

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

M. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Never buy boots or shoes unless you first look in at headquarters, which is Doll & Mingle's.

—Hon. A. G. Curtin will occupy the Coffey mansion in Washington, with his family during the coming session of congress.

—Pork has gone up in price this fall but venison will be plenty from present indications.

—Rumor has it, that Joseph Bros. & Co., of Bellefonte, intend starting a branch store in Millheim.

—That Wolf's old stand keeps a superior stock of goods—second to none other in this county—is evident as soon as you enter his popular store. In fact, there are few stores in our county that keep as good a grade of goods as you generally find at Wolf's.

—Fresh groceries, the best in market, go and see the assortment at Dinges' cheap store, Centre Hall.

—Wm. R. From, of Potters Mills, will take charge of the Spring Mill grist mill, next February. The people down there will find Mr. From an excellent citizen and a good miller.

—Overcoats, suits for men and boys, boots and shoes for men and women at the famous Centre Hall bargain store of C. Dinges.

—Call at Brachbills when in Bellefonte. No trouble to show goods whether you want to buy or not.

—Mr. Rhone, of this place, master of the State Grange, is at Washington, in attendance at the meeting of the National Grange, as we notice from the Washington Post.

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. LYON & CO. tf

—Judge Bucher, of Lewisburg, has purchased a lot at Sea Isle City, and intends erecting a summer residence there.

—Rev. Zimmerman, of Snyder county, has become pastor of the Rebersburg Lutheran charge.

—Among the recent improvements in town we notice additional wings to the dwellings of Mr. Derstine and Dr. Jacobs, also a new stable by Jacob Solt.

—Doll & Mingle, boss boot and shoe establishment in this county, always keep a full stock, always get new goods, and can please any body in quality, style or price.

—The Reformed conference meets at Salona, this week. Rev. Roeder, and J. H. Keller, del., are in attendance from this charge.

If our preacher would take Peruna his hoarseness would soon leave him

—BRACHBILL IS ALWAYS 10 PER CENT. LESS IN FURNITURE THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE COUNTY.

—The newly erected Evangelical church, at Aaronsburg, was dedicated on last Sabbath. Rev. Irvine, from Nittany Valley circuit, officiated and preached two sermons, which were very much appreciated, as they were first-class discourses and delivered in the most graceful manner. The debt resting on the building was provided for in cash and subscriptions without much trouble. The building is neat and comfortable, being a credit to the town, and to the denomination that built it. Revs. Weidemyer and Dick, pastors of Centre circuit, certainly deserve praise for conducting the enterprise in such an economical manner.

—SAVE 10 PER CENT. ON YOUR FULL OUTFIT OF FURNITURE BY BUYING IT AT BRACHBILLS

—The *Scientific American* says "you can have fresh apples by packing them in dry hemlock sawdust, as your eggs in salt. We have them fresh until the new crop is gathered. They should be put in piles to sweat before packing."

—You see the reason every body goes to Powers & Son for boots and shoes is because they never fail to please. When a customer gets honest goods at a place, and at fair prices, he will always go back again. Powers & Son are aware of this fact, and so are their customers. The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes always on hand.

—There is no getting ahead of A. J. Brown, for furniture—he keeps the best, sells the lowest, makes his own furniture and tells you nothing about it but what is true. Go and see his stock before you purchase elsewhere.

—They are providing for your winter wants at Sechler's grocery. Lay in your supply of good things, pure and fresh, and you will not regret it—at Sechler's you find the finest and best assortment of groceries in this state, goods you can always rely on. Adulterated goods are too commonly sold by unprincipled dealers to make money fast to the injury of the health and purse of the community. Sechler's do business upon the square in this regard. We testify to it—hundreds of families in this county will testify to it, and the doubting can satisfy themselves of it by trying Sechler's. Anything in season kept by them. Their trade is large and they can afford to keep up stock, the demand warrants them in keeping the largest and best assortment of groceries.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with diseases that may last for months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sick families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer*.

—THERE IS FURNITURE IN CONSTANT USE TO-DAY SOLD BY BRACHBILL 40 YEARS AGO.

—Hagg's new steam gristmill at Pleasant Gap is in operation. Hagg's enterprise is noticeable at the Gap.

—The Philipsburg *Journal*, 18, says, David Jones an 8 year-old son of Thomas Jones, of Moshannon, Clearfield county, on Thursday last while on his way home attempted to get on a passing freight train. He missed his hold and fell under the wheels, having his right leg cut off at the knee joint and received serious injuries about the head and face. He died at 7 o'clock the next evening, seven hours after receiving his injuries.

—Brachbill is not, can not, and will not be undersold. That is the reason you save 10 per cent. of your money in buying furniture at his immense ware rooms, Bellefonte.

—The barn on the widow Shaw place, near Lewistown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, 10. The loss is estimated at $2,000. The barn on Francis McClure's farm, in Granville township, was also destroyed by fire the same day.

—The largest, finest and best stock of parlor, bed room, library, hall, dining room and kitchen furniture, in Centre county, at Brachbills, Bellefonte.

—At Lock Haven, on 21, Eugene Sullivan was put to jail on the charge of causing his wife's death by means of some blunt instrument.

—Rev. J. B. Akers will preach in the Ref. church, of this place, on Thursday evening, Thanksgiving.

—The largest stock of clothing, overcoats, ulsters, shoes, cashmeres, and dolmans in the largest variety. The best goods, the lowest prices marked on them in plain figures. Strictly one price, and that the lowest and no deviation.
tf. LYON & CO.

—A raw spell of weather set in on last Wednesday, and on Thursday morning our streams were covered with ice, followed by rain on Friday and Saturday, with a very fierce storm on Saturday night, 19.

—Ladies' dress goods, latest styles, in great variety, at Dinges' cheap store. New dress goods received every week, as Dinges is determined to keep up with the times and styles and keep down prices. Call at Dinges' ladies, by all means, before you purchase elsewhere.

—Mr. John Keen, of Millheim, is seriously ill, and Mr. Snook, merchant of the same town, is not on the way to recovery yet.

—SAVE 10 PER CENT. ON YOUR PARLOR SUIT BY BUYING IT FROM BRACHBILL, BELLEFONTE.

—Mr. Ezra Spangler, of Jolliet, Ill., we regret to learn, died last week. Mr. Spangler was a native of Potter twp., and moved west some 8 or 10 years ago. He was a son-in-law of Judge Love, decd.

—Dinges has the biggest rush in the valley; people are after the biggest lot of goods and the lowest prices. Stock No. 1, and no deception in any thing sold.

Every article of goods is marked in plain figures and strictly one price—this is a rule that is not violated at the store of Lyon & Co. tf

—J. W. Snook, of Millheim, who had been seriously ill for some time, is at this writing convalescent.

Geo. Huss, of Linden Hall paid us a short visit last press day. He thinks printing is quite different from shoemaking.

—40 years in the furniture business is why Brachbill can sell 10 per cent. less than any other dealer in the county.

—The body of, Ettinger, the Snyder county murderer, has been exhumed and the stomach submitted for examination, there is suspicion that he poisoned himself.

—As good a lot of ready made clothing as can be found in the county, at Wolf's old stand. A special lot of overcoats at prices so low as to astonish you. Go to Wolf's if you want an overcoat or a whole suit.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & CO. tf

—The school directors, of Millheim borough, certainly deserve praise for the spirit of improvement manifested by having their school house very neatly painted both out and inside. This is something that should be done everywhere, but we should not paint school houses with coal tar, but with first-class paint, and the most tasteful colors that can be had, so that children will feel at home. It has been the custom (not only years ago,) but of later years to select a school site that was for no other use. This is wrong, the most pleasant location should be taken. School houses should be well furnished and supplied with the best teachers, and then only can proper results be expected. *

—A party of hunters, of this place, left for the Seven Mountains on the morning of 23.

—Everybody can do what they wish to do—that is save money, by purchasing their goods of Clevan Dinges, dry-goods, ready-made clothing, hats, boots, shoes, groceries, glass and queensware.

Still they are trying it. One night last week some scamp or other tried to gain an entrance to the house of Jacob Keen, of Penn twp., but for some cause was frightened off. Will such crimes have an end? Every family ought to be prepared to serve such persons with a due amount of powder and lead.

—SAVE 10 PER CENT ON YOUR BED ROOM SUIT BY BUYING IT FROM BRACHBILL.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with a large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

What is more disagreeable than to be thrown in contact with people having bad breath? If it could not be prevented it might be excusable, but when so perfect a remedy as Green's Liver Pills is to be had it is simply inexcusable.

—A parlor suit or chamber set can be bought at Brown's furniture rooms, on Bishop St., Bellefonte, at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent. compared with the prices of other dealers. Just go and price his goods if you need any thing.

—If there is any one store in this county that does business exclusively upon the "one price for all" principle, and the lowest price with every article marked, we must accord the praise to the store of Lyon & Co., and we challenge any one to a denial of this fact. This is the only true and honest business principle; others would do wll to pattern after Lyon & Co. tf

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—Doll & Mingle, Brockerhoff house block, headquarters for all men's, women's, boys or girls, boots and shoes, 25 per cent. under what you pay elsewhere. Mind this.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

LESSON IX.—THE SERPENT IN THE WILDERNESS.

Sunday, November 27, 1881.
Num. xxi. 1 9.

GOLDEN TEXT—And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.—John iii. 14, 15.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. *King Arad the Canaanite.* Probably this should be translated, The king of Arad of the Canaanites, Arad being the name of a place, not of a person.

In the south. The region south of Palestine, called the south country. It was the last fertile portion of the land of Canaan, and of the subsequent inheritance of Judah.

Way of the spies. Through the desert of Zin, the route which the spies sent out by Moses, 38 years before, had taken.—CLARKE.

The territory of the king of Arad extended from the southern frontier of Canaan to the desert of Zin, through which the Israelits went from Kadesh to Mount Hor.—KEIL.

Fought against Israel. The attack of the king was most probably made just when the camp broke up from Kadesh and when in the confusion of the march they were unprepared.

Took some of them prisoners. It was merely a successful raid upon them. GOSMAN.

2. Vowed a vow. Put a law of utter destruction upon them. Lev xxvii 28, 29

This vow was not idly spoken, but was founded on the Lord's word, which is always the grand rule for vowing rightly.

It may be conceded that it was allowable for them to spare the cities which they wished to occupy themselves; but it was also allowable to devote them as an offering of first fruits to God, as we are elsewhere informed in regard to the city of Jericho.—BUSH.

3. *Utterly destroyed them.* Before entering on the conquest of Palestine Moses sent an expedition to Arad to accomplish this vow, and we may conclude that it joined the main host at Mount Hor.

Hormah. That is "ban." In Judges i. 17 we read that the men of Judah and Simeon "slew the Canaanites that inhabited Zephath and utterly destroyed it." And further that "the name of the city was called Harmah."

4. *Mount Hor* is a sandstone rock on the very borders of Edom, south of the Dead Sea, above whose level it towers to a height of 6,000 feet, while Arad is far away to the west upon the rolling downs south of Judah.

On the top of Mt. Hor Aaron died and his tomb is still shown there. From this the mountain derives its present name, Jebel Harun Peak of Aaron.

Journeyed by the Red Sea. From the foot of Mt. Hor they were obliged to travel southward down through the Arabah along the skirt of the Mt. Seir range almost to the eastern branch of the Red Sea, before they could get round the mountains.

The Red Sea here meant is the eastern arm, or Elanitic Gulf, now known as the Gulf of Akabah.

At the head of this gulf was Ezim-Geber, where the Israelites had encamped before on their march from Sinai, long afterwards the port of Solomon's navy

Compass the land of Edom. That is, go round the land of Edom, because the Edomites forbade their passing through; Edom was another name for Esau, the twin brother of Jacob; the Edomites were his descendants and therefore cousins to the Israelites.

They inhabited the long mountain range running between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea. The capitol of the country was Bozrah; its most curious city was Petra. The mountain range was originally called Seir, that is rugged.

Discouraged, because they were going directly away from the promised land, and it was a hot, dry, weary and barren way.

5. *Spoke against God and Moses.* This is the twelfth recorded time that they had murmured against God and Moses.

No bread—no water was ever people supplied with such bread and water? Twice hath the very rock yielded them water, and every day heaven affords them bread

This light bread. They mean the manna—They felt cross, and so called the bread that had sustained them 40 years, light, vain.

6. *Fiery serpents.* So called from their color, and from the burning pain and inflamation caused by their bites. They were sent by the Lord, not created now.

These serpents were God's punishment of sin; and the fiery burning of their bites, and the final death show the terrible effects of sin and its pains, which nothing less than fire can express. Beautiful in appearance as the serpent, nevertheless it is death.

The true, peculiar, pernicious, fiery serpents were their murmuring disposition and complaints against God.—LANGE.

7. *The evil effects of sin.* The evil effects of sin made them conscious of their sin and its greatness. The real evil is the sin and not its punishment, but it is only by the punishment that men realize the evil of sin itself.

Moses prayed. The first source of help for sinners is prayer. The meekness, patience and forbearing spirit of Moses appeared conspicuous on this occasion.

8. *Make a fiery serpent.* It was made of their brass (our copper or bronze) of the color and form of the fiery serpent.

Set it on a pole. That it might be seen all over the camp by all who were bitten. It was made conspicuous, easy to find.

9. *When he beheld.* As the brazen serpent represented the instrument of their chastisement, so the looking unto it at God's word denoted acknowledgement of their sin, longing for deliverance from its penalty, and faith in the means appointed by God for healing.—CLARKE.

He lived. "He that turned himself toward it was not saved by the thing that he saw, but by thee who art the Savior of all." Wisd. xvi. 7.

The pertinence of the illustration lies in three facts:

1. That Christ, like the serpent, was made in the likeness of that which was descructive and evil, without being such in reality himself; Rom. viii. 3; 2 Cor v. 21; Gal. iii 13
2. That Christ, like the serpent, was set forth in the sight of all; John xii. 32; Col, ii 15
3. That the looking to Christ with the eye of faith, like the looking at the serpent with the bodily eyes, brings salvation; Isaiah lxv. 22; John vi. 40, 47.—LUTHER.

The brazen serpent was taken by the Israelites to Canaan, and there preserved till the time of Hezekiah, who had it broken in pieces because the people had long burned incense before it in idolatrous worship 2 Kin. xviii 4

Grace superabounds with God. "Look and live" embodies his scheme of salvation. But the look is one which melts the heart. The Israelite saw a serpent when he looked, and it reminded him of the cause of his ruin. Bitten by a serpent, because condemned for a sin; and yet saved, saved from suffering, saved from sin. Thus the sinner under Christ looks—he sees one dying—dying for sin, dying for the sinner's sin. And can he who sees that suffering Savior live any longer in sin? Can he thrust new thorns into that brow, drive new nails into that flesh, and new burdens on that burden-bearer?

Look, look unto Jesus, and looking unto Jesus, spurn sin and follow after all purity.

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Roshester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express.*

—We do not bait you on one article and charge you double for the next, but we will sell you all goods right through at bottom prices, which are marked in plain figures. LYON & CO. tf.

For the REPORTER.

—What bothers us at present is, to know how those democrats feel, who were using their influence against some of our regular nominees at the late election. We know of some parties in Millheim, and also in Haines township, that were acting very indifferent towards Mr. Dunkle, our nominee for Sheriff, and now, after Mr. Dunkle (than whom no better man appeared on our county ticket) has been so triumphantly elected, we wonder how those persons feel. For the very persons, who in a manner worked against Mr. Dunkle, are always ready to feed at the public crib, or have friends who may in the near future aspire to some public position. We, however, have it from good authority, that when those parties interested in said transactions, will appear among the list of candidates, that the true democrats of those sections will remember them, with due respect, for their loyalty. But we trust they know enough not to pursue the same course again. *

Nine million feet of lumber, worth $250,000, were burned at Spring Lake, Mich., on 9.

NINE MILES OF TUNNEL.

A Passenger Train Runs Through the Great St. Gothard.

London, November 3.—The first complete railway train, carrying one hundred passengers, passed through the St. Gothard tunnel on Tuesday in fifty minutes

In 1870 Italy, Germany and Switzerland signed a convention guaranteeing $17,000,000 to the company that would construct the St Gothard railroad and tunnel, Italy giving $9,000,000, Germany and Switzerland $4,000,000 each. The original estimate of $37,400,000 proved under the mark, and it was found that $51,800,000 would be required instead Germany and Italy added $2,000,000 each and Switzerland $1,600,000.

The work was begun in the autum of 1872, and was completed on the morning of February 29, 1880. The average progress daily was 18 feet. The number of holes bored amounted to 320,000, and 5,000 tons of dynamite were used in blasting; 1,650,000 drills were consumed, and 1,450,000 cartloads of dirt were taken out from the bowels of the mountain. During the progress of the work 150 laborers in the mine were killed, and 400 disabled. In proportion to the total number of the workmen employed the killed form 1 per cent and the injured 2¼ per cent. The laborers in the tunnel also suffered from a mysterious disease which was traced by an Italian physician to parasitical that were engendered by the underground atmosphere and lodged in the intestines of the men working in it. A Swiss physician complimented this discovery by devisin a method of expelling the parasites.

The rock through which the tunnel was pierced varied from hard granitic gneiss on the Swiss side, to gravel, sand and pebbles on the Italian.

The St. Gothard tunnel proper begins at Goeschenen, and ends at Airolo. Its length is nine and a third miles; it is nineteen and ahalf feet high and twenty-six feet in maximum width. But the tunnel is only one section of a railroad running from Lake Lucerne in Switzerland to Lake Maggiore in Italy. Besides the big tunnel there are twelve others the shortest of which, Warrer, is 1,106 yards long, while the longest, the Olberg, reaches 2,027 yards. Then there were five tunnels between 220 and 550, and twenty-five between 110 and 220 yards, making in all about fifty-two subsiduray tunnels of an aggregate length of sixteen miles. Between Immensee and Goschenen there are thirty-three tunnels; between Afrolo and Glubiasco seventeen. The line is carried over sixty-four bridges and viaducts, the longest of which, that of Cadenazzo, in Tessin, consists of five arches each having a span of fifty-five yards. The total length of the Gothard line is 151 miles, seventeen per cent. of it being tunnels and one per cent. bridges and viaducts. Starting from Rotkreuz, eleven miles from Lucerne, the St. Gothard line runs along the western shore of Lake Zug, round the Righi and by Lake Lawerz, striking the Lake of Lowerz at Brunnen. At Wasen it attains a height of 3,008 feet above the sea level.

The question is raised by some whether being interested in any bet upon the election disqualifies such person from voting at such election. There is an act of the Legislature requiring Inspectors and Judges of elections to reject such votes This act is very likely to mislead, being clearly unconstitutional, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McCafferty vs. Geyer, to be found in vol. 59 of the Pennsylvania State Reports. By this decision an act disfranchising deserters in the late war was declared unconstitutional. In pronouncing the opinion, the Court said that the qualifications of voters were fixed by the Constitution, and could not be added to, or abridged by the Legislature. The right of franchise is a sacred right guaranteed by the Constitution and it cannot be altered by a mere legislative enactment. Betting is an offense against the law which may be punished, but it will not deprive the person from voting.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye, 90c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 80c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 5 0
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $7.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 11.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

MARKETS.

Philad., Nov. 21.—Wheat, No. 2, 1.38@1.39. Corn 66; oats, white, 50.

Live stock.—Cattle, prime, 6¼@7; good, 5¼@6½. Sheep—prime, 5¼@5¾; good, 5@5¼. Lambs, 4¼@7½. Milch calves, 66@8½. Hogs, good, 9@9½.

MARRIED.

On 24 Sep., George W. Riter, of near Bellefonte, and Vinnie Walker, of Milesburg, Pa.

On 23 ult., W. H. Corman and Miss Lydia A. Rockey, both of near Bellefonte.

On the 17 inst., Samuel F. Diehl, of Marion twp., and Miss Maggie Meese, of Howard, Pa.

On the 10 inst., Wm. N. Erb, of Bradford, McKean county, and Miss Kate E. Gates, of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

On 13 inst., near this place, Emma Jane, daughter of George and Susan Sweeny, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

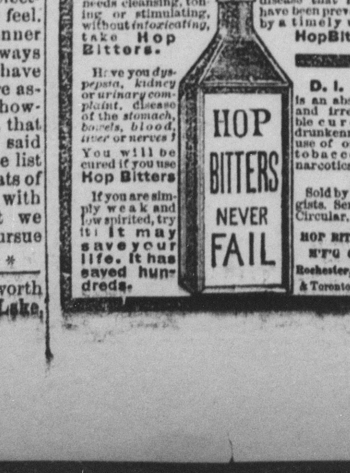
On the 16 inst., in Potter twp., Philip Carper, aged 71 years, 8 moths and 24 days.

On 6 ints, in Miles twp., Mr. Sam'l Condo, aged 90 years, 5 months and 29 days. He was one of the early settlers of that section.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

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The NEW YORK OBSERVER has now the laagest circulation of its class. It is
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OPENING OF NEW STORE
—BY—
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

On wednesday, November 2d,
We opened our New Store, at
EIGHTH and FILBERT STREETS,
Which Building forms part of the main structure at
EIGHTH and MARKET STREETS,
This addition enables us in many ways to add greatly to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

The Dress Goods Departments

Now occupy one unbroken line of counters, reaching the entire depth of the Filbert street extension and around to Eighth Street, about 300 feet in length:

Many departments heretofore crowded have had largely increased space assigned them, and all are given more or less additional room by reason of the enlargement.

The only New Department we have added is that of

Notions and Staple Trimmings,

where the thousand and one necessary trifles needed by ladies will be found,

We signalized the opening of the New Store by presenting for public inspection
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY
that has ever been placed on sale in our city, and by offering in every department of this house
SOME NOTABLE BARGAINS
That cannot fail to enlist the eager attention of buyers.

We invite all our out-of-town friends, when in Philadelphia, to pay a visit of inspection to our enlarged establishment. They will find that in extending our premises to accomodate increasing bussiness we have arranged many things with a view to their especial comfort and convenience, notably among which are the Bureau of information, the system of checking parcels, the Ladies' Parlor, etc.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts., S. W. Cor. Eighth and Filbert Sts.
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BRANCH!
In Ready Made
CLOTHING.
LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY WHERE IN THE STATE.
BETTER IN QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER STORE YOU CAN FIND. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS.
No Shoddy! No Humbug!
When you buy of SAM'L LEWINS,
of the famous
PHILAD. BRANCH.

BUILDING LOTS for sale at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa. 40 building lots, on the line of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad, south of the depot and bridge across Peens creek. Also 20 building lots on the public road leading from Spring Mills to Potters Mills, on the north side of the railroad, and 60 acres timber leave, on Egg Hill and the railroad running through it, consisting of white oak, white pine, hemlock, &c For further particulars inquire of R. H. DUNCAN,
10nov3t. Spring Mills.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable farm east of Centre Hill, containing 76 ACRES LAND, all clear except about three acres, which is woodland. Thereon erected a 2 story log House, weatherboarded, a Bankbarn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of good, never failing water at the house, and a fine stream of running water through the farm, and water in every field Also a good Orchard of grafted fruit. About 20 acres of the land is excellent meadow. ORE IN THREE FIELDS of the farm. The farm is under good fences and cultivation, and is the farm formerly owned by Peter Wolf, on the forks of the road leading from Potters Mills to Spring Mills. For further information inquire at the premises or John Shannon at Centre Hall.
4aug4m PHILIP KEMP.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement
JOHN SHANNON, Executor,

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Bitner, late of Harris twp., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authintecated for settlement.
GEO SWEENY, Centre Hall,
20oct6t ALEX KUHN, Boalsburg.

Our Beloved
GARFIELD
And his Faithful Cabinet.
An elegant Chromo Lithograph of our late President, making 8 full length portraits, printed in 10 colors on heavy paper with a rich gold border. Size, 18x26 inches. The sale of this beautiful work of art has been simply unprecedented at $1 per copy. In order that every family may be able to possess this beautiful and touching souvenir of our late President and his Cabinet, we will mail it at only 50 cents per copy. We can furnish this same subject, printed in 8 colors, reduced to 9x12 inches, for only 15 cts.
AGENTS WANTED
Postage stamps taken. Now is the time for agents to reap a rich harvest with these beautiful portraits. Nothing sells like them. Send for samples and terms.
CONANT & CO., Publishers,
6oct2m. 7 Dey Street, New York.

1881 FALL AND WINTER. 1881
WHITCOMB,
The Popular American Clothier,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Our New Stock is larger and more complete than ever before; the grade of goods better, and prices as low as usual. Our Clothing is the best sewed and cut; we use but very little clothing but what is made by American houses.

We move our stock the fastest and therefore have the cleanest goods, and latest styles; we have over 500 Overcoats, only 28 of which we kept from last year. Our stock comprises many new styles never before shown.

We have Clothing for the Rich,
We have Clothing for the Poor,
We have Clothing for the Large,
We have Clothing for the Small.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Our Clothing is the best Sewed,
Our Clothing is the best Cut,
Our Clothing is the best Fit,
Our Hats are correct in Style, Right in Prices, Best Manufacture,
Our Boots and Shoes are most Serviceable in Quality,
Lowest in Price—sold the Cheapest

A PERFECT AVALANCHE!
NEW AND NOBBY GARMENTS,
NOTHING TO EXCELL,
NOTHING TO EQUAL.

We are safe to say that there is not within 100 miles of here as complete and large a stock of Clothing, or store where goods are sold as close.

Youths', Boys and Children's Dep.

We make a speciality of Boys' Suits; does your boy look awkward? Perhaps it is not his fault, but his clothes do not give him a fair chance, and maybe they cost as much as ours, which fit and would make him genteel looking

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOAT OVERCOAT OVERCOATS
All Sizes—from 2½ years to 500 pounds,
OVERCOATS—cut in Medium length.
OVERCOATS—cut Extra Long

We would call particular attention to our Overcoats called "VAN DYKE," which is much like an Ulster, without any belt arrangement.

TRUNKS & BAGS IN VARIETY.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Line complete—Red, White, and all colors Underwear. Buck Gloves, &c. We will say more next time, or when you call and see me.

Special prices to the patrons of this paper.

H. R. WHITCOMB,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

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AT THE
Penn's Valley Bargain Store.
DRY GOODS, NOTIOS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots. Shoes, Hats, and Caps,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Fish, Salt,
Confectionery,
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
HOLIDAY GOODS
in great variety.

I claim to have the Cheapest Store in Penn's Valley.

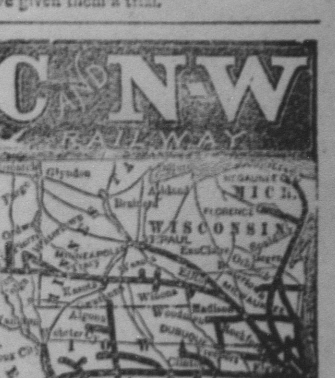
I am selling Clothing and Overcoats at lower prices than any one in the county.

Full Market Price paid for all Produce.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

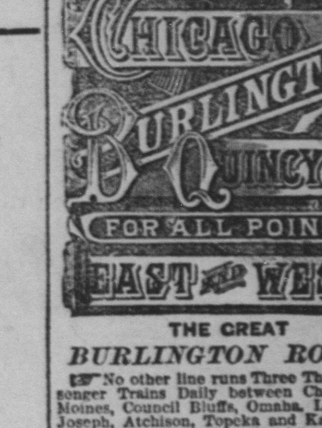

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is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the
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Close connections made at Junction Points.
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Insist upon Ticket agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.
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THE GREAT
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.
The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.
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Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.
Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.
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All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to
J. Q. A. BEAN, Gen'l Eastern Agent,
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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn for Hogs.

Unripe corn is unprofitable feed. There is a great waste in feeding. Too much of it adheres to the cob. New ripe corn, dry enough to be easily shelled by hogs, is profitable feed during the fall and winter; but after it has been wintered over and laid in the bin some time it generally becomes so hard and flinty that hogs do not relish it. It seems to make their teeth sore. They do not properly masticate and digest it, as their droppings show. A Wisconsin farmer says: "I shell and soak in water old corn before feeding. Prepared thus, hogs and even little pigs are very fond of it, and it appears to me that a bushel of old corn will put more flesh on hogs than the same amount of new. One wants a good corn-sheller at hand, which the saving in feed will soon pay for."—*New York Herald.*

Fall Planting of Small Fruits.

It is urged by the *Fruit Recorder* that those contemplating setting out small fruit should give one trial at least to fall setting. All that is necessary is to either back up over the roots with earth, or throw a forkful of litter over each plant, before the ground freezes up, and in the spring haul this away. First, because they get settled in their places, and getting the benefit of early spring rains, start early, and make a full growth next season, while if set next spring it cannot be done properly until the ground is settled and the heavy spring rains have ceased. Second, all fruit-growers know how pressed they are for a time in the spring. Third, raspberries and blackberries have very tender germs that start very early in the spring, and these are likely to be broken off if set then, while if set in the fall they have not started enough to damage them in transplanting. And fourth, but not least, a much larger proportion of them live when set in the fall—a fact abundant in itself to show the superior merits of fall planting, especially of blackberries, raspberries, currants, grapes and such sorts.

Distinguishing the Sex in Fowls.

Many are puzzled to distinguish the sex in geese, ducks and guineas. This distinction in many birds is designated by the plumage, but where both are exactly alike there is some difficulty oftentimes in telling the male from the female. The male of domestic fowls is always the largest and strongest bird, and in colored plumage has the darkest, highest, richest color. The male has the strongest, neatest form, and possesses the swiftest flight. With the partridge cochins and brown leghorns, birds similar in plumage, the cocks are rich-colored birds, with jet-black breasts, and possess a neck, saddle and back that the common observer would term red, while beside them the hens are tame and sober of dress. Notwithstanding the uniformity of plumage in ducks, there are distinguishing marks to be depended on. The drake is the larger bird, and, as in geese, also, the male has the longest neck and the more upright carriage. The white gander is bold, and has a longer, flatter head. The goose has a shorter neck, carries it lower, is meeker, more quiet and humble in aspect, with shorter legs, a thicker, shorter, lower body and is entirely subservient to her mate. There is a marked difference about the eyes. The gander's are bright and piercing, and can gaze at the sun without flinching. The difference of sex is noticed more than any one thing in the movement and carriage, as well as size and neatness of form. The principal difference is about the head. With turkeys the difference in sex may be observed at six weeks, the males beginning to shoot the red, and put on airs in imitation of the sire. Common chicks may be designated at ten days, or two weeks at the furthest, the pullets being easily selected from the roosters.—*American Field.*

Hyacinths.

A correspondent of the *Housekeeper* gives some simple rules for growing hyacinths, from which it is evident that every house may easily be beautified with some of these brilliant flowers: The great desire of all true flower-lovers is to have some fragrant, beautiful blooms in the depth of winter, and there is nothing more certain to give us flowers then, if properly attended to, than the hyacinth. Here is one method: Take a five-inch pot, which fill with soil composed of equal parts of sand, cow manure and good garden soil. Make a space in the soil for the bulb, so that it will be about half below the earth; then press it down so that only its upper surface appears above the soil; then water, giving all the earth will hold. The pot must now be set away in a cool, dark cellar for several weeks, where they will fill with roots, but there will be little or no top-growth. Keep them moist at all times, however. By bringing the pots into the light at different times a continuous bloom may be enjoyed the entire winter. It is necessary to keep them cool and well watered while growing.

Another way to grow hyacinths in the house is in glasses of water. The glasses which florists sell for the purpose are best adapted to this mode of culture. The glasses being filled with pure soft water, the bulbs are to be placed in them during October and November so that the base of the bulbs may just touch the water; in time, the water will evaporate, and once a week or so it must be replenished, being careful not to disturb the roots in refilling the glasses. Set them away in a cool dark place, as recommended for growing in pots; then, when the roots have filled the glass, exposure to the sun will be in order. To have them grow well, sprinkle the leaves, and give them fresh air whenever practicable. To keep the water sweet, put a piece of charcoal in the glass.

Peter Henderson says that hyacinths grow better in moss than in pots or glasses. The moss is sponge-like and the roots of hyacinths grow luxuriantly. A wire basket in which four or five different kinds of hyacinths are planted, presents an attractive appearance when suspended in a window or other part of the room. The moss should be pressed moderately firm into the pot, box or basket, and the hyacinths planted with one-third of their thickness above the surface. After planting, the moss should be watered sufficiently to thoroughly saturate it, and then put the basket or other receptacles away in some dark, cool place, the object being to induce root growth, and to that end the moss must be kept moist at all times. To brighten the colors of the flowers give weak guano water once a week—say one pound of guano to fifteen or twenty gallons of water.

Recipes.

PRINTERS' PUDDING.—One cup of suet chopped fine, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one-half of a nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and flour enough to make a batter. Boil for two hours.

LEMON CHEESE CAKE.—Grate with care the oily rind of three fresh lemons; rub this with one quarter of a pound of loaf sugar pounded, until perfectly incorporated with the sugar; then add by degrees half a pound of good fresh butter; beat very light the yolks of six eggs and add; mix these well together; then line a dish with puff paste, and put in the above mixture. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot.

COOKING BEEF.—An appetizing way to cook slices of beef is this: Melt a lump of butter in a frying pan; cover the bottom of the pan with onions sliced very thin; then lay the steak over them; when the onions are fried until they are tender put the beef on the bottom of the pan and cover it with the onions; add butter or lard as you need it. Liver cooked in this way is nice also. When it is done lay it on a platter and heap the onions on the meat. A very little gravy made in the pan in which you have cooked the meat and onions is an addition, but make only a little and turn over the meat, seasoning it well with salt and pepper.

VINEGAR PIES.—One and a half cups of good vinegar, one cup of water, lump of butter size of an egg, sugar enough to sweeten to the taste; flavor with lemon; put in stew pan on stove; take five eggs, beat the yolks with one cup of water and two heaping teaspoonfuls of flour; when the vinegar comes to a boil put in the eggs and flour, stirring till well cooked; have ready crust for four pies, put in the filling and bake; beat the whites with two spoonfuls of white sugar to a froth, spread on the pies when done, and color in the oven. These are excellent.

CLEANING OF SEWING MACHINES.—If the machine is not very rusty, pour rather a large quantity of neatsfoot oil on those parts of the machine which are generally greased, and put it into a quick motion, by which means the oil, mixed with black dust, will be driven out again at the shaft. Wipe this mixture off, and repeat the same process until the oil comes out quite clean, which is a sign that the machine is perfectly clean. If the machine is very rusty, the aid of a machinist is required, who generally uses files and emery paper, which are very disadvantageous to the gearing; but if the rust has not penetrated too far, it can be cleaned without any mechanical aid, in the following manner: Grease the machine with a brush for several days at those parts where friction is produced, and principally at the deepest parts. As soon as the rust has become dissolved put the machine carefully in motion, and repeat afterwards the first described process. If the machine has not been used for some time, a thick crust has accumulated, which consists of dust and oil. This substance can be best removed by greasing the machine with neatsfoot oil. After this continue to clean the machine with spirits of turpentine in the above described manner; but we do not recommend too much use of this spirit.

Tattooing.

Dr. Lacassagne, a French physician, has published a book on the habit of tattooing as practiced in the French army. There are professional tattooers in Paris and Lyons who charge half a franc for each design. Generally the tattooer has cartoons on paper, and reproduces these on the skin by a mechanical process. Large designs cost a good deal; a big representation of an Indian holding up the flag of the United States cost the decorated person fifteen francs. China ink is the coloring substance preferred, touched up with vermilion. Dr. Lacassagne has collected 1,333 designs, tattooed on 378 members of the Second African battalion, or on men under arrest in military prisons. Many were tattooed on every part of the body, except the inner side of the thighs. Patriotic and religious designs and inscriptions amounted to ninety-one. There were 280 "amorous and erotic devices," and 344 works of pure fantasy, such as ladies driving in a carriage, the horses plunging, and servants rushing to their heads. The great efforts of art are reserved for the surfaces of the breast and back. The subjects of many of the drawings are best left undescribed, the imagination of a dissipated soldier being quite savage in its impurity. Among patriotic and religious emblems are cited two devils, nine theological virtues, six crucifixes, two sisters of charity, three heads of Prussians, not flattered, and five portraits of ideal girls of Alsace, with no fewer than thirty-four busts of the republic. Among animals the lion and the serpent are the favorite totems. Among flowers the pansy is generally preferred. The æsthetic classes will grieve to hear that not a single lily appears, and there was only one daisy. Among mythological subjects the sirens are the greatest favorites; next come Bacchus with his pards, Venus, Apollo and Cupid.

Anecdote of "Stonewall" Jackson.

It sometimes happens that a soldier gets frightened. Governor Jackson, of West Virginia, tells this anecdote:

I recollect asking "Stonewall," who was my cousin, if he had ever been frightened in the war. He said yes, once he had been considerably under a sense of fear. It was in the city of Mexico. A chest containing a large sum of money had been placed in Lieutenant Jackson's charge, and to be perfectly secure of it he ordered it carried to his headquarters in an old abbey or convent, and laid down there alone with it to sleep, a sentinel walking the corridor outside. He had been there in bed only a few minutes and was getting drowsy, when he distinctly heard something under his bed, which lifted up as if a man was secreted there. Jackson said he leaped out of bed and drew his sword, and he examined the bed and the room in vain. Just as he was thinking it was all a mistake, his bed lifted again, plainly and with some force. He started forth a second time, sword in hand, and behold, nothing was there. "This time," said he, "I was scared indeed, till my attention was called to a shouting outside in the street, and then I found that it was an earthquake passing under the city of Mexico that had lifted up my bed and given me such apprehension."

Minute Workmanship.

The Salem (Mass.) museum has in its possession a cherry stone containing one dozen silver spoons. The stone is of the ordinary size, the spoons being so small that their shape and finish can be distinguished only by the microscope. This is the result of immense labor for no decidedly useful purpose, and there are numbers of other objects in existence the value of which may be said to be quite as indifferent. Thus, Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved 124 heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their miters and crowns. A Nuremberg topmaker inclosed in a cherry stone which was exhibited at the French Crystal Palace, a plan of Sebastopol, a railway station, and the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Pliny, too, mentions the fact that Homer's Iliad, with its 15,000 verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nutshell. The greatest curiosity of all, however, was a copy of the Bible, written by one Peter Bales, a chancery clerk, in so small a book that it could be inclosed within the shell of an English walnut.

How to Deal with Rats.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says: We clean our premises of these detestible vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat may go, we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been around the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the services of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling. They are so apt to be between the walls and produce much annoyance.

A curious electrical phenomenon was recently witnessed during a thunderstorm in France by M. Seroque. The tallest of a group of lilies was enveloped in a diffuse violet glimmer, forming an aureole around the corolla. The light lasted eight or ten seconds. On its disappearance the pollen of the flower was found to have been scattered, evidently by the electric fluid. It is not stated that the lily was otherwise injured by the remarkable manifestation.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Among the latest uses to which it is proposed to put the electric light is the illumination of rivers to permit the rafting of logs at night. The Muskegon Boom company will be the pioneers in this direction. In Baltimore, experiments have been made with a view of illuminating water at night to a depth of two hundred feet. Such a means of illumination, it is believed, would be of great service in searching for lost treasure and drowned persons, in raising wrecks, removing torpedoes and other subaqueous labors.

A prize of $1,600, to be awarded in January, 1884, is offered through the Brussels Royal Academy of Medicine, for the best essay on diseases of the nervous centers, particularly epilepsy. A second sum of $5,000 is to be awarded the essayist if he makes a decided advance in the therapeutics of such diseases—such, for instance, as the discovery of a successful method of treating epilepsy. Another prize of $4,000 is offered by the Turin Academy of Medicine for the best essay on "The Physiopathology of the Blood."

Those friends of dumb animals, who, like Mr. Bergh, want to make cats perpetually dumb, in order to sleep at night, had better "go West"—to the Rocky mountains—and "go up with the country," taking all the cats along with them. For it has been demonstrated that cats cannot live at an altitude of 13,000 feet above the sea. A gentleman in California carried one up the Nevada range not long since, where it remained from 2 P. M. until midnight without showing any signs of distress. At that hour it began moaning, refused food and died of exhaustion the following day.

Near Leadville, Col., there is a trail along the mountain side only eighteen inches wide, so that a local authority says, to look down into the gulf would make a "tenderfoot's" hair stand on end, and he would have to "coon" it along that particular spot. The frozen snow has made it as slippery as glass. A miner named Zern was, with his partner, proceeding along the trail one day recently, when he missed his footing, and in an instant was whirling down the slope, wildly grasping at the air. His body did not stop falling until it reached the bottom, 1,800 feet below. When found, there was very little resemblance to a human body in it.

A brother and sister, aged fifteen and seventeen, went for the first time to a circus in Little Rock, and were so dazzled by the glories of the show that they resolved to go off with it. The girl put on male attire, and in that garb introduced herself and brother to the circus manager as twins. They could sing fairly, were a remarkably handsome pair, and the manager hired them at $2 a week and expenses to perform in the concerts after the regular ring exhibitions. On reaching New Orleans they had seen all they desired of circus life, and were glad to be sent back by a benevolent clown to their anxious parents.

President Grevy is a man of much simplicity and good nature. His good sense and his kindliness are proverbial. It is notorious that he holds in horror capital punishment, and looks as carefully into the cases of wretches asking for pardon as if he were an advocate engaged in their behalf to urge extenuating circumstances. He was never known to turn his back on an old friend who had not succeeded in life, and as president he is accessible and courteous. His determination that his daughter should have no showy wedding and that the money that one would cost should be sent to the relief bureau has been much applauded in France.

Most of the titled houses of England are of comparatively modern date. The real old families of the country are the squires and small landed gentry and yeomen. Their descent and possessions have in scores upon scores of cases been unbroken for 500 or even 800 years, whereas the unlimited power of a prime minister or sovereign to create a new peer, has constantly introduced into the upper house men but a few removes from trade or the professions. Of the 418 families whose heads have seats as peers of England, only seventy-seven existed as nobles in 1707, when the union of England and Scotland took place, 341 having been raised to the peerage, exclusive of the last batch, since that date. The Irish peers are of still lower caste, a miserable crew of ragamuffins, mostly dating from the corruption of the union

The oldest, and doubtless the richest, convict in the Ohio penitentiary is Horace Brooks, age seventy-four years, whose long imprisonment is likely to be soon terminated by a large rose cancer which has appeared upon his forehead. He was received at the penitentiary November 10, 1850, under a life sentence for murder in the second degree, and has, therefore, been in the prison thirty-one years. He owned a farm in the suburbs of Cleveland through which a railroad passed; the cars ran over and killed some of his sheep, and to avenge this injury Brooks obstructed the track, threw off a train and killed five persons. He was indicted for murder by the grand jury of Cuyahoga county, tried in the courts of that county and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. At the time of his conviction he was a wealthy man, and the property he then owned has become extremely valuable, having since become a part of the city of Cleveland.

Although the coronation of Czar Alexander III. will not take place until the second week of May, 1882, preparations for that important ceremony have already been commenced in the ancient capital of Muscovy. A court official of high rank has arrived in Moscow from St. Petersburg with instructions to examine and report upon the condition of the antique accessories which play a mute but significant part in Russian coronation ceremonials. Among these relics is the ivory throne, seated upon which the Byzantine emperors were wont to receive the homage of their vassals. Sophia Palæologa, a descendant of the Eastern Cæsars, who espoused the Russian Grand Duke Basil Ivanovitch, contrived to gain possession of her ancestors' throne in the year 1472, and brought it with her from Constantinople to Russia. The carvings on its panels represent the labors of Orpheus, and exhibit remarkable finish of execution. This unique throne was last used a quarter of a century ago by Alexander Nicolaievitch, the late czar, at his coronation in Moscow.

By the statute laws of New York the married woman owns all the personal and real estate which she held at the time of her marriage, or which may come to her by will or gift or otherwise. She may dispose of it without the consent of her husband, and she has still a right of dower in the real estate of her husband. She may dispose of her property by will, she may sue and be sued. Each State of this country has made laws on this subject, but they all resemble those of New York. In England some few modifications have been made since 1870, but substantially the law remains the same. On the continent there is a different idea as to the rights of married women. In general, it may be said that the ancient Roman dotal system prevails, but a communion of property is allowed when this is agreed upon by marriage contract. In France, if nothing is said about which system is to obtain, the law presumes that the parties adopt the communion of goods. All the property that husband and wife bring into this communion is held by them jointly, and the husband has the administration thereof, but neither one nor the other can dispose of real estate without the consent of both.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE net funded debt of New York city is $99,261,193.11, the total funded debt being $136,670,907.07.

FIFTEEN hundred people were present at a state ball given in New York in honor of the French and German gentlemen who were specially invited by the United States to take part in the Yorktown centennial ceremonies. Governor Cornell and wife, assisted by a reception committee composed of eminent citizens, did the honors of the evening. The ball-room was handsomely decorated, many ladies wore elegant costumes, and the showy uniforms of the foreigners lent additional brilliancy to the scene.

A LARGE number of claims of discoveries of gold mines in New York have been filed recently at Albany.

Two freight trains collided ten miles from Port Jervis, N. Y., killing the engineers of both trains and a conductor and badly wrecking the cars.

THE whaling schooner Delia Hodgkins, of New London, Conn., has been lost at sea. The mate and four men died from exhaustion after being twenty-four hours in a small boat. The rest of the crew were picked up by a passing vessel.

CHARLES P. MILLER, a notorious New York gambler and confidence man, was shot and killed in a barroom by another gambler named Tracy. There had been bad blood between the two men for some time.

Two tenement houses in West Grand street, New York, suddenly collapsed early in the morning and fell together in a huge mass of ruins. Eye-witnesses say that there was a sudden crash and a reverberating sound as of thunder. A cloud of white smoke rose above Nos. 53 and 55 Grand street, and when it had cleared away it was seen that the two buildings had collapsed. From the mass of ruins issued the agonized cries of the wounded and the dying. The roofs of the buildings fell in from the center, and under their weight the floors were crushed and the walls bulged out, falling with a thundering crash outward on the street. The buildings were occupied by eight families and other tenants, comprising in all about thirty persons, of whom nine were killed and fourteen more or less seriously injured. Sunken foundations and the weight of two floors that had been added to the buildings were the cause of their collapse.

SMALLPOX prevails to such an extent at Biddeford, Me., that the public schools have been closed.

FIVE persons were injured, one of them with probably fatal results, by the fall of an elevator from the fifth floor to the basement of the Belvidere hotel, New York.

LATER election returns indicate the success of the Republicans for State officers in New York excepting the State treasurer, for which position the Democratic candidate has been successful. Both branches of the legislature are Democratic, the senate standing about seventeen Democrats to fifteen Republicans, and the house about sixty-six Democrats to sixty-two Republicans.

HON. J. G. BLAINE has resigned as chairman and member of the Maine Republican State committee.

NEW YORK CITY has contributed more than $125,000 for the relief of the Michigan sufferers by forest fires.

A NEW YORK mercantile firm reports that for the week ended November 11 the number of failures throughout the United States was 158, which is the largest number for any one week this year.

FIRE at Old Orchard Beach, Me., destroyed six summer hotels, causing a loss of about $75,000; and on the same day the flames burned down the Bethany Orphans' home near Womelsdorf, Pa., causing a pecuniary loss of about $30,000, although the sixty-five little inmates were all carried out in safety.

South and West.

AH KIN, a Chinese student in the Marietta (Ohio) college, committed suicide because he could not win a servant girl's love.

Two miners and a boy were instantly killed by an explosion of 400 pounds of powder at a mine near Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES troops and marauding Apaches have had a fight in Arizona which resulted in the killing of four Indians and the scattering of the rest.

JOSEPH N. DUBOIS, a prominent hide and wool dealer of Kansas City, Mo., has proven a defaulter for about $75,000, and left for parts unknown.

PHILLIP E. SULLIVAN, one of the youthful train-robbers recently sentenced to seventy years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Little Rock, Ark., for robbing a train on the Iron Mountain railroad, died of nostalgia or home-sickness. The deceased was twenty-three years of age.

FIVE murders have been committed in the vicinity of Owinsville, Ky., within two months.

AN incendiary fire at Austin, Texas, entirely destroyed the State capitol.

"BILL" LITTENBERG and Sandy King, two members of a noted cowboy gang, were recently arrested for dealing in stolen stock and taken to Shakespeare, Arizona, for trial. About two o'clock one morning over a dozen masked men went to the jail and hanged the cowboys to a joist.

A NUMBER of Western State boards of agriculture have formed an organization whose aim it will be to secure truthful crop reports.

THE North Elkhorn stock farm, near Lexington, Ky., with a great stable of racers belonging to M. H. Sanford, has been sold to D. Swigert. The sum paid for the land (547 acres) was $60,000.

THE Metropolitan Iron works, Richmond, Va., have been almost totally destroyed by fire. The works gave employment to 250 men, and the loss is about $100,000.

THREE men suffered death on the gallows the other day in different parts of the South. At Frederick, Md., Felix Munshour, aged thirty, was hanged for the murder of his cousin in 1879; at Fayetteville, Va., Henry Jenkins, a miner, met his death at the hands of the law in sight of 20,000 spectators for murdering another miner, and at Greensboro, Ga., Joseph Harris, a colored convict, met a similar fate for murdering a young man named Langston.

A FURIOUS storm on Lake Huron has done great damage to shipping.

THREE men were overtaken by a heavy snowstorm near Gunnison, Col., lost their way and were frozen to death.

Two boys, aged respectively ten and four years, quarreled at Shelbyville, Ind., over a game of marbles, and the older stabbed the younger, inflicting a fatal wound.

From Washington.

ALL of the late President Garfield's effects were removed from the White House a few days ago and sent to Mrs. Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio.

EX-SECRETARY WINDOM denies the correctness of the reported scene in the cabinet between President Arthur and Attorney General MacVeagh. He says the President did not take Mr. MacVeagh to task for not pushing the Guiteau case, as was reported, and that there was the best of feeling between the President and all the members of the cabinet.

IN the star route cases Judge Cox, of the criminal court, rendered a decision adverse to the officers of the United States government, and released the alleged star route conspirators from all proceedings then pending against them. The judge, in a long decision, argued that the crimes charged were "infamous" under the statutes and legal decisions touching the subject, and that under the Constitution proceedings could not be begun by information in cases where crimes of an infamous nature were charged. Mr. Cook, special counsel for the government, addressed the court in explanation of the circumstances which had made such a course of procedure necessary, and in vindication of himself and the attorney-general. Counsel for the government stated the decision was but a temporary embarrassment, that the process by indictment could still be employed, and that they now proposed to employ it.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES in his annual report urges the appropriation of $250,000 for a fireproof building for the army medical museum and library.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS M. RAMSEY has assumed the duties of superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, relieving Rear Admiral Rodgers, who has been placed on the retired list.

THE Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the new minister to the United States from Great Britain, was formally presented to the President.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH'S resignation was accepted by the President, and the department placed temporarily in charge of Solicitor-General Phillips.

Foreign News.

ACCORDING to advices from Western Africa yellow fever has caused terrible havoc in Senegal.

THE deaths from epidemic choleraic fever at Umritsir, India, amount to 9,000, or ten times the normal rate of mortality.

LEFROY, the Englishman whose murder of an old gentleman on a train a short time ago created unwonted excitement throughout Great Britain, was found guilty of the crime and sentenced to death.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong, China, announces that a terribly disastrous typhoon has ravaged Western Tonquin. Two hundred churches, thirty-four presbyteries and colleges and 2,000 houses have been reduced to ruins. Sixty thousand Christians have lost all they possessed, and the suffering is frightful.

ON the Lord Mayor's day in London this year the American flag was carried in the procession and cheered along the route.

MR. GRANT, member of parliament for Marylebone, at a public meeting declared, amid great cheering, that the growing thought in England was toward republicanism, and that the land should be restored to the people.

FRAUDS on the government amounting to $20,-000,000 have been discovered in Cuba.

THE French ministry having resigned M. Gambetta, at President Grevy's request, formed a new cabinet.

HEAVY floods in Upper Albania have done great damage to property and caused some loss of life.

THE sole survivor of the steamer Calliope, which was recently totally wrecked on the Spanish coast while on a voyage from Odessa to Bremen, believes that six passengers who embarked on the steamer at Gibraltar were Americans.

ADVICES from Cape Coast Castle, Africa, state that the king of Ashantee has killed 200 young girls for the purpose of using their blood for mixing mortar for the repair of a state building.

DURING a horse race near Liverpool Macdonald, the English jockey who rode the American horse Foxhall to victory in the race for the Cesarewitch cup, was thrown and had his skull fractured.

THE total loss throughout Ontario by bush fires during the past season is estimated at between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

THE Marysville (Cal.) savings bank has suspended, owing depositors $445,894.

MRS. SARAH MOSELY died a few days ago at Madison, Ind., aged 111 years. Her oldest child, Mrs. Renfrew, is eighty-seven.

A FIRE at Spring Lake, Mich., destroyed 9,000,000 feet of lumber, worth $250,000.

A COLORED man named Fentress, his wife and three children, were all crushed to death by the sudden fall of their dwelling at Clarksville, Tenn.

A DISTURBANCE at Marion, Miss., on election day resulted in the killing of three white men, including the Democratic candidate for county assessor, and one colored man, and the mortal wounding of another white man. Afterward, in an attempt by a sheriff's posse to make some arrests, two more white men were killed.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, has grown mentally unsound through trouble occasioned by her brother's terrible deed.

FOR the third time the greater part of Woodstock, N. B., has been laid in ashes. The fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, broke out in the Mechanics' Institute at midnight. Soon another fire broke out one-third of a mile away, and as a heavy wind prevailed the flames rapidly spread along both sides of the main street. The Free Baptist church, the old and new Episcopal churches and a large number of stores and other property were destroyed. Woodstock is on the St. John river, and is the shire town of Carleton county. It contained over 100 stores, and had a large number of hotels, several foundries and factories and a population of 4,000 or 5,000.

THERE have been serious earthquakes at Chios. The village is sinking and the inhabitants have fled.

DR. CARVER, the American marksman, is winning pigeon and other shooting matches right and left in England.

A LONDON dispatch says that the landlords in Ireland are greatly alarmed at the heavy reductions in rent made by the sub-commissioners of the land court and are demanding compensation from the government.

SIR PATRICK MACDOUGALL has been sworn in as administrator of the dominion government during the absence of the Marquis of Lorne.

DIPHTHERIA, scarlet fever and smallpox are devastating the center and south of Russia.

MOODY and Sankey, the American evangelists, are holding largely-attended revival meetings at Durham, England.

THE following is the new French cabinet: M. Gambetta, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; M. Cazot, minister of justice; M. Waldeck-Rosseau, minister of the interior; M. Paul Bert, minister of public instruction; M. Bouvier, minister of commerce; M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraph; M. Allain-Targe, minister of finance; M. Compenon, minister of war; M. Goujeard, minister of marine; M. Profit, minister of fine arts; M. Deves, minister of agriculture; M. Raynal, minister of works.

General Sheridan's Report.

General Sheridan's official report has been forwarded to the general of the army. He shows that peace has generally prevailed in the different departments during the past year. Referring to Sitting Bull he says: "Sitting Bull was not a chief, but was the leader of a small band of about sixty lodges, who held with him the same feelings of bitter opposition toward being civilized. He was in the outskirts of the fight with Custer, but not conspicuous, and shortly afterward struck out with his small band for British Columbia, being subsequently followed, from necessity, by other bands of Sioux. I have seen in the newspapers long accounts and narratives purporting to be descriptions of Custer's battle, as related by Sitting Bull, which had, in my opinion, but little truth in them; and historians are cautioned against receiving them as correct. The Northern Cheyennes and Ogallala Sioux—the former under two or three of their principal chiefs, and the latter under Crazy Horse as their leaders—did the fighting at the battle of Little Horn when Custer fell."

In the department of the Platte there were no events of military importance, and the military field operations in Texas during the year were confined to the pursuit of small raiding parties from Mexico. The one which did the most damage was severely chastised by First Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry. He reiterates what he has said in former reports, that the army is much too small to efficiently and economically perform the duties required of it. He recommends greater activity in enlistments, which, he says, could be brought about by a modification of the rigid standards of weight and height for recruits.

In the department of the Missouri small raiding parties of Apache Indians, the remnant of Victorio's band, joined by a few young men from the Mescalero reservation, in all not to exceed sixty in number, caused widespread alarm and serious loss of life in Southern New Mexico last winter. The band came in from Mexico, south of Fort Cummings, and, after making a raid of extraordinary boldness, recrossed into Mexico near their point of entrance. The general advises that, if possible, the consent of the Mexican government be obtained for our troops to cross and catch this band of freebooters, or, at least, to break down the confidence with which the boundary line inspires them in their ability to escape punishment.

The Atlanta Exposition.

An Atlanta dispatch says: The following statement is furnished to the press by Messrs. Atkinson and Garseed, in behalf of the National Cotton Manufacturers' association:

The first committee of the New England Cotton Manufacturers and their friends have separated, mostly going home. They concur in the opinion that the meeting of the National Cotton Planters' association, to be held on December 6—300 to 600 in number—should be met by an equal number of manufacturers from the North. They affirm that if this can be brought about it will alone justify the Cotton Exposition. They have found that the tools and machines for planting and for preparing cotton for the spinners are of the utmost interest and importance to both the grower and the spinner. They have found an exhibition of cotton machinery such as has never before been brought together in this country or elsewhere. They have found in the annex buildings evidence of the natural resources of this southern section in agriculture, in commerce, in minerals and in timber which could not be equaled by any other equal area of the earth's surface, and in the use to which these resources will shortly be applied they find promise of a vastly greater number of customers for their own mills than they expect to find competitors in Southern mills. They have met the Southern manufacturers with a hearty good-will and an earnest wish for their success. The samples of Southern goods give promise. They find reason to send back from the North, as soon as they return, their master mechanics and overseers to study the subject presented here. They concur unanimously in the judgment that greater promise of improvement in many directions, but especially in the handling of cotton, has emanated from this exhibition than from any ever held before. They earnestly hope that crowds from the North will meet crowds from the South, and that the beneficent influence of this meeting may extend beyond material interests, and work a common good for the whole country.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The trial of Charles James Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield began in the District supreme court at Washington at 10 o'clock. The court-room, capable of seating 500 or 600 people, was well but not uncomfortably filled. The arrangements for preserving order were excellent, and the decorum and propriety of the occasion were unbroken by the spectators. Immediately surrounding the judge's desk were the seats and tables, and close to the marshal the newspaper correspondents. Beyond them were placed tables and chairs for counsel and for the prisoner and his friends. The remaining space within the bar, which comprises about two-thirds of the area of the room, was reserved for members of the bar and for ladies. Outside the bar a platform three feet high had been erected, and about 200 chairs were placed upon it for the accommodation of the general public.

Correspondents and members of the bar were admitted as they arrived, but the doors were not open to the general public until a few minutes before 10 o'clock. There was an exciting scramble for seats by the motley crowd which rushed in, but it lasted only a few moments. Several special deputy marshals, wearing broad red ribbons as badges of authority, were stationed at different points in the room to preserve order, while two policemen well-armed took their seats directly behind and close to the chair reserved for the prisoner. Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law and counsel of the prisoner, entered the room about 10 o'clock and took one of the chairs reserved for the counsel. His eye had its habitual merry twinkle and his face wore a smile. Mrs. Scoville, the prisoner's sister, a portly woman neatly dressed in black, accompanied by her brother, John W. Guiteau, of Boston, a good-looking man of about forty or forty-five years of age, followed Mr. Scoville after an interval of a few minutes, and took their seats beside him, leaving, however, an empty chair between Mr. and Mrs. Scoville. District Attorney Corkhill, accompanied by Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge, associate counsel for the government, and by Mr. Smith, of the attorney general's department, came next, seating themselves in a group at the left of the row reserved for the counsel. The entrance of Judge Cox, the formal opening of the court, the calling of the roll of the impaneled jurors and the entrance of the prisoner were the incidents of the next fifteen minutes. Guiteau's air and general appearance were in contrast with what they were when he was indicted. He was clad in a new suit of dark material, and he wore a standing white collar, and his polished cuffs were fastened with imitation gold cuff buttons. He swaggered as he came in, scowling instead of cringing as on the former occasion, and very evidently deemed himself a personage, to honor whom the assemblage had been gathered. He walked around to the seat reserved for him, and stood for a minute or more while his manacles were being unlocked and removed, at the same time giving some directions to the officers who were performing the services. Seating himself he looked at the judge and at the people in front of him for a few seconds, and then turning to his left he shook hands rather patronizingly with his sister and brother. As the three sat side by side it was easy to trace a family resemblance in the features of the three, but the face of the prisoner seemed to be a distorted caricature of the regular features of the others. He was less frowzy than on the former occasions, but not less repellant. His large cold gray eyes seemed to be incapable of wearing an expression except of cruelty and selfishness. He smiled as he greeted his sister, but the expression was more devilish than his customary arrogant frown. There were no other persons of note present except those whose duties called them there. Perhaps a dozen women occupied seats at the rear within the bar.

The first proceeding was a plea made by Leigh Robinson, the counsel assigned to Guiteau by the court, for delay. This proceeding was an evident surprise to Mr. Scoville, who, with something of indignation in his voice, made a spirited protest against being ignored by Mr. Robinson. He said that he represented the prisoner both as relative and counsel, and that he would refuse to have anything to do with the case if counsel whom he did not know and had not approved were brought into the case. He was ready to proceed with the trial and did not wish for delay. Mr. Robinson protested that it was for want of time alone that he had not consulted Mr. Scoville.

When Mr. Scoville concluded, Guiteau arose and with emphasis signified his approval of the sentiments uttered. He did not want delay. From time to time during subsequent proceedings he got up and with increasing emphasis asserted that he was his own lawyer; that Mr. Scoville was his assistant, and that he did not want Mr. Robinson in the case at all. He was allowed to talk considerably, but was usually pulled down at last by the policemen, at whom he growled and whom he commanded to mind their own business. Once he peremptorily ordered Mr. Robinson to take his seat. When Judge Cox commanded him to desist he acquiesced readily, saying he would heed the commands of the judge, but not of policemen. There was throughout a willingness on the part of his counsel that he should exhibit himself at his worst; but the prisoner himself seemed to be inspired by his own domineering egotism alone. It was finally decided to proceed and draw the jury, reserving the question of delay until another occasion. The drawing for jurymen occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. Scoville questioned the jurymen, inquiring generally regarding their religion, business, place of residence, and the depth of their conviction of the guilt of the prisoner. The greater number had convictions too strongly fixed to be shaken by ordinary evidence and were dismissed. Finally five jurors were qualified and it was announced that the panel was exhausted. The following are the names of the jurors selected on the first day: John P. Harlin, restaurant-keeper; Frederick W. Brandenberg, cigar-maker; Charles G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired from business; Thomas H. Langley, grocer.

At the suggestion of the district attorney, an order was issued for the drawing of seventy-five additional names from the box.

The prisoner at this point slowly rose and informed the court that he would like to make a speech the next morning, but he was ordered by the court to take his seat. He then passed the manuscript of his speech to a newspaper reporter, but before the latter could leave the court-room Mr. Scoville called him back and compelled him to return it. This aroused the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared that he was not under the control of his counsel; that he was a lawyer, and knew the law himself; that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and that he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the court, and it having been agreed that the sittings of the court should be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the court, at 1:05, adjourned.

The manuscript which Guiteau passed to a reporter is a long and rambling document, in which he declares that he was inspired by the Lord to kill the President, and that the latter's death was caused not by the bullet-wound, but by malpractice on the part of the doctors. He says, further, that he is not an assassin but a patriot, and appeals to the press for justice and to the people for pecuniary aid to help him conduct his case. He refers also to the claim that insanity is hereditary in his family, saying his father had two sisters and a nephew and a niece in the insane asylum.

Report of the General of the Army.

General Sherman has submitted his annual report to the secretary of war inclosing the reports of Generals Drum and Sackett and the reports of the commanding generals of the divisions and departments. General Sherman says, referring to the reports of the latter, that they all show that our companies are too small for efficient discipline and for economical service, and it is recommended that Congress repeal the clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army at 25,000 men.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the subjects of officer's servants, General Sherman maintaining that no soldier should ever be compelled to do menial labor without compensation or without his own consent, and he recommends that the existing law be repealed or modified so as to secure this end. Referring to West Point, he says it has been, and must continue to be, the fountain source of military education in time of peace. In his judgment the military academy at West Point fulfills its uses and can be safely intrusted to prepare boys to become soldiers of the future.

General Sherman submits a statement of the actual number of the enlisted men in the regular army, compiled from returns received at the adjutant-general's office up to October 15, showing the force to have been at that date as follows: Cavalry, 6,882; artillery, 2,403; infantry, 10,530; total combatants, 19,815; noncombatants (of the engineer battalion, ordnance department, recruiting service, signal corps, etc.), 3,781. Total enlisted force of the army, 23,596.

The general, after speaking of the usefulness of many forts, the care of which devolves upon the army, says: "I recommend that you apply to Congress for authority to submit the whole question of coast defense to a board of high officers of all arms of the service, who shall report to the secretary of war what coast forts shall be maintained, what sites shall be retained for future use, and what may be absolutely sold; and further, that authority be granted the President to sell the same, subject to any conditions which Congress may impose."

The Trouble in Ireland.

The home rule league has issued a manifesto to the Irish people initiating a campaign in favor of local self-goverment, with an imperial senate to manage the affairs of the British empire.

Landlords and tenants in Ireland are beginning to compromise their differences, the former on account of the sweeping reductions of rent made by the land commission and the latter on account of the expense attending applications to the court.

The tenants upon the estate of Sir John Ennis have unanimously resolved to demand an abatement of their rents. In the event of a refusal, they will apply to the land court. There are upward of 5,000 tenants on the estate.

Gathering buffalo bones along the extension of the Texas and Pacific, is an extensive industry. Hundreds of wagons and teams are engaged in the business and the bones sell for $12 per ton.

By contracting a severe cough and cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.

EDW. W. CLAYTON, Waverly, Md.

A Heartless Practical Joke.

Amelia Pohl was a St. Louis hunchback. Her deformity was such as to make her rather hideous, and naturally she had no suitors. At the age of forty she lived alone and worked in a glove factory. Some mischievous girls in the workshop told her that a handsome foreman had fallen in love with her, and he assisted in the joke by maintaining a mock courtship. Amelia was slow to believe that she had won so attractive a man, and by the time she was fully convinced the others had grown tired of deceiving her. The truth was made known to her quite heartlessly. She indited a bitter curse upon her tormentors and committed suicide.

Mr. E. Purcell, of No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief, writes a New York journal.—Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.

Some star actors are allowed to say that they get $100 per week when they only receive about $25. The $75 which they lie about is supposed to advertise the play.

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.—St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.

Believers in the favorable influences exercised by comets on the grape have their faith confirmed by the reports that the vintages of this year will be of exceptionally fine quality.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

LIFE is so complicated a game that the devices of skill are liable to be defeated at every turn by air-blown chances, incalculable as the descent of thistle-down.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

THE Romans considered it disgraceful to be dunned.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

CANDLE is from a Greek word meaning to shine.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. By druggists.

THE scepter of Charlemagne was even feet long.

Pocket Scale, 25c. Howard M'f'g Co., N.Y.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no equal.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat live wt.	7¾ @	12¼
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	6 @	9
Sheep	3¾ @	5¼
Lambs	5½ @	7¼
Hogs—Live	6 @	6½
Dressed, city	8 @	8¼
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 55 @	8 25
Western, good to choice	6 10 @	9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 40½ @	1 42
No. 1 White	1 38 @	1 40
Rye—Prime State	1 00 @	1 04
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	62 @	68½
Southern Yellow	72½ @	73
Oats—White State	51 @	55½
Mixed Western	45 @	48
Hay—Prime Timothy	1 05 @	1 10
Straw—No. 1, Rye	80 @	85
Hops—State, 1881	22 @	30
Pork—Mess, new, for export	17 75 @	18 00
Lard—City Steam	11 20 @	11 20
Refined	11 50 @	11 50
Petroleum—Crude	6⅞ @	7¼
Refined	7⅝ @	7¾
Butter—State Creamery	25 @	36
Dairy	22 @	28
Western Im. Creamery	21 @	30
Factory	14 @	17
Cheese—State Factory	9 @	12¾
Skims	3 @	9
Western	8 @	12¼
Eggs—State and Penn	27 @	28
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	2 50 @	2 50
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	6 00 @	6 40
Lambs—Western	5 25 @	5 75
Sheep—Western	4 50 @	4 80
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 00 @	6 20
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 50 @	1 50
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	65½ @	65¾
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	49 @	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50 @	15 00
Hogs—Live	7 @	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed	8¾ @	9
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	16 50 @	17 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 50 @	9 25
Corn Mixed and Yellow	72 @	75
Oats—Extra White	55 @	57
Rye—State	1 15 @	1 15
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	45 @	46
Unwashed " "	31 @	32
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½ @	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	3 @	5¼
Lambs	4¼ @	6¼
Hogs, Northern	8¼ @	8¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 57½ @	6 57½
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 39½ @	1 43
Rye—State	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—State Yellow	70½ @	71
Oats—Mixed	60 @	60
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	37 @	38
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½ @	14
Petroleum—Crude	6⅞ @	7¼
Refined	7⅝ @	7¾

Vegetine.

For Cancer and Cancerous Humors.

The Doctor's Certificate. *Read it.*

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had been suffering from Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DE FORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of the very best of women.

DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

The Priceless Vegetine.

CANCER CURED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

DR. H. R. STEVENS.—The great sympathy I have for others who are sufferers from Cancers and Cancerous Humors, impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write to you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful torments from Cancer of the Breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your priceless Vegetine; he brought home a bottle. Before taking half of the first bottle, I slept well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine, gaining every day. I have taken 18 bottles. I am now entirely cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish every one could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide and protect you, is the earnest daily prayer of

MRS. E. A. SKIVINGTON,
717 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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The reputation, originally good, of many proprietary articles, is in some instances damaged by that most egregious of all business follies, flamboyant advertising. The public soon becomes disgusted with an article concerning which statements are made with the evident design of hoodwinking it, and is nauseated rather than imposed upon by reckless claims to impossible merits. It has ever been the aim of the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to make the published allegations relating to it conform with reason and proven facts. That they have succeeded in this laudable design is shown by the fact that their remedy is not only popular, but widely respected. Experience without the aid of bombast has demonstrated that it is a tonic of the first order, a safe and thorough remedy for and preventive of malarial diseases, a salutary anti-spasmodic and remedy for debility, and a capital corrective of disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

AN effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

They cured me of ague, biliousness and kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they did them so much good I continued with them and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them highly enough.—*B., Rochester, N. Y.*

HE who throws out suspicion should at once be suspected himself.

The Best Proof of Merit

Is uniform success, and on this basis Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is without doubt one of the greatest remedies in the land.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.

"Rough on Rats."

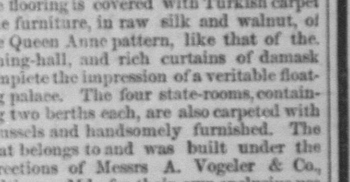
Ask druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A million bottles of CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

A FAIRY AFLOAT

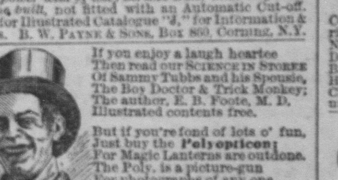
The following description of the fairy vessel represented on this page is from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The hull is of the finest selected white oak, braced, bolted and riveted in the most skillful and workmanlike manner, and is 64 feet in length, 14 feet breadth of beam, 2½ feet depth of hold, and draws twenty inches of water. She carries a tubular boiler, and two beautiful little engines, made expressly for her, by the Ohio Machine Co., Middleport, O. The dining-room is situated between the boiler and engine rooms, and is artistically grained, with frescoed ceiling. It is furnished in the Queen Anne style, and the silver, china and table linen are of the finest character. The pilot-house, cabin, main salon and Captain's office are on the saloon deck and are luxurious in their furnishing



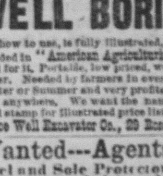
and decorations. The saloon proper is frescoed and gilded in Eastlake style, and the flooring is covered with Turkish carpet. The furniture, in raw silk and walnut, of the Queen Anne pattern, like that of the dining-hall, and rich curtains of damask complete the impression of a veritable floating palace. The four state-rooms, containing two berths each, are also carpeted with Brussels and handsomely furnished. The boat belongs to and was built under the directions of Messrs A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., for their own exclusive use upon the Ohio, Mississippi and other Western rivers, and is run by a picked crew of officers and men in their employ. The object of this little steamer is to carry neither freight nor passengers. She was built for the firm above named, to be used exclusively by them for distributing their printed matter in the river towns for ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for rheumatism and other painful ailments.

N Y N U—46

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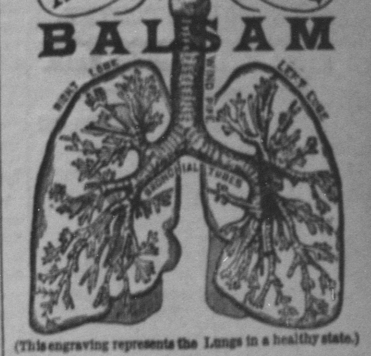
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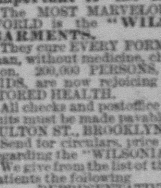
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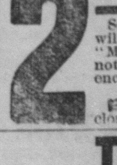
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